

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 737.—VOL. XIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1869.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

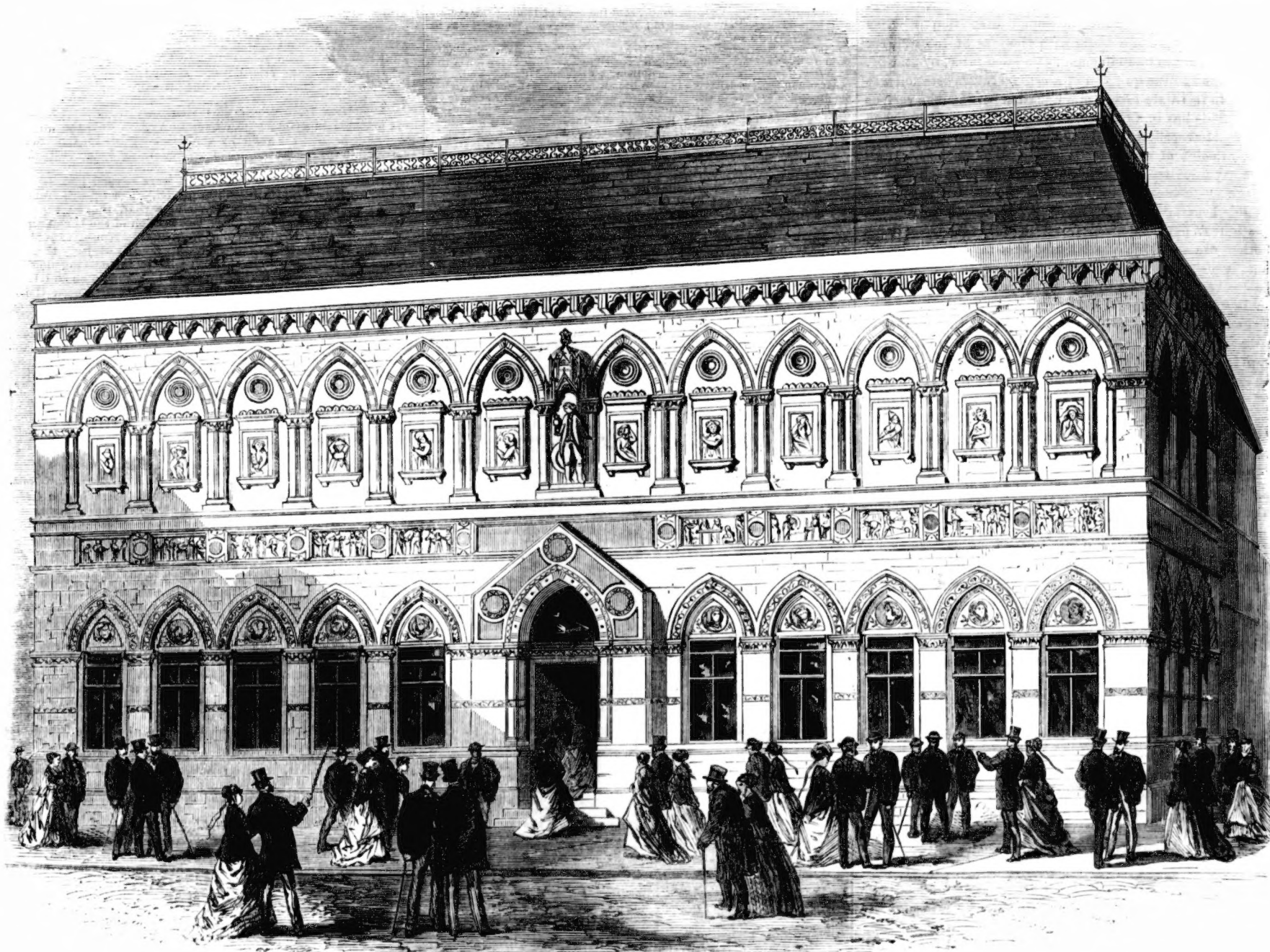
THE great battle of the sites, having been fought over again in the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 20, has so far resulted in a victory for the advocates of the Thames Embankment site, who, it must be confessed, had made good their claim to have the whole question reconsidered, in view of the altered state of circumstances which entitled them to a new *locus standi*. Their opponents, indeed, headed by Sir Roundell Palmer, acted chiefly on the offensive; but they scarcely succeeded in making the impression on the House which the cogency of the argument always to be derived from the admitted futility of the process popularly known as crying over spilt milk, assisted by the unrivalled eloquence of their leader, might have been expected to produce. In fact, however, on the present subject the nervous energy put forth by their champion betrayed rather more of the aggressive zeal of a partisan than of that spirit of magnanimous chivalry which he lately displayed in so conspicuous a manner, and for which he will always be held in grateful remembrance. The intolerance of the opinions of "dilettanti" (i.e., apparently, of all persons capable of taking a more comprehensive view of the question than the strictly professional and utilitarian one), for which he incurred the censure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was unworthy of one who aspires to set an example to his own gene-

ration of sincerity of conviction untarnished by any illiberal motives. Nor do we think that his statement that it is "not the purpose of the Government to sacrifice practical convenience to any considerations of an architectural character" tended materially to advance the cause which he had in hand. Certainly the Government may be acquitted of any insidious design to incur extravagant expenditure for the purpose of converting the metropolis into a "city of palaces" which should rival those of the luxurious (and we suppose we ought to add "dilettanti") Moguls of Delhi. Had there been any foundation for such an unwonted charge, we should doubtless ere this have heard rumours of a design to purchase the interests of the proprietors in a certain squalid and neglected square adjoining one of our most frequented thoroughfares, a spot which seems to have peculiar attractions in the eyes of foreigners generally, and Frenchmen in particular—we presume from the very striking contrast it affords to the magnificent "Places" and "Boulevards" of their own country, and the consciousness thereby awakened in their minds that *la belle France*, if she may be accused of displaying an almost meretricious eagerness in producing most effective *coups d'œil*, at any rate watches over her children's interests with an almost inconvenient solicitude.

When we remember that Sir Roundell Palmer was a member of the Commission which recommended a scheme

the entire cost of which, as originally proposed, was to have been only £1,500,000, but which had, by some mysterious process of incubation, grown to £3,250,000, and which might even, as we are informed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, exceed £4,000,000, so that those who were responsible for the adoption of a plan which in its inception seems to have been untrustworthy, were bound to defend their position at all hazards or incur the risk of stultifying themselves; and if we further consider Sir Roundell Palmer (as his speech certainly invites us to do) as holding a brief for those members of the legal profession whose chambers and offices are in Lincoln's Inn or Bedford-row, we shall be the better able to comprehend the grounds of his disapproval of the counter-proposal put forward by Mr. Gregory, and we shall be prepared to make the necessary deductions from his statements attributable to the tone of depreciation adopted by an advocate who is striving with ill-concealed bias to counteract the effect produced by any favourable points in the argument of his opponents.

Sir Roundell Palmer seems of opinion that the chief desideratum to be kept in view in the selection of a site for a Palace of Justice is the maximum amount of convenience that is capable of being secured for the greatest number of the legal profession; and by his persistent efforts to impress the House with this one-sided notion, he fairly laid himself open to the charge, cast in his teeth by Mr. Lowe, of regarding



THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, BURSLEM.

all mankind as created for the benefit of lawyers. We felt confident, however, that the good sense of the House of Commons would prevent it from submitting tamely to the imposition on the taxpayers of an additional burden (for, after all that has been vaunted about the resources of the suitors' fee fund, we are now authoritatively informed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must ultimately provide for the deficiency), unless some more satisfactory reason could be adduced in favour of the selection of one site, which happens to be just twice as expensive as another, than that it would contribute to the convenience (although it may be to an almost inappreciable extent) of a number of professional gentlemen, whose ability to locate themselves in positions advantageous for access to the new courts will in no event involve a sacrifice at all comparable to that which the nation at large must submit to if we neglect so good an opportunity as the present of beautifying London (and we are not backward in reproaching our forefathers for their laches in this respect at a certain critical period in the history of the metropolis) and completing a panorama which should be in all respects symbolical of the majesty and importance of the empire. Fortunately, Mr. Lowe, having taken fright at the enormous disproportion between the primary estimate and (can we safely say?) penultimate demands for the Carey-street project, of his own motion propounded a compromise which is likely to extricate us from the horns of a dilemma. Between Howard-street and the Thames lies a plot of ground—

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet—*

we understand him to say, which he tells us may be secured for the comparatively moderate sum of £600,000, and, adding £1,000,000 for the erection of a building of a less ambitious character than that exhibited in Mr. Street's former design, would make the total cost of the new Law Courts £1,600,000, instead of £4,000,000, or more. The adoption of this scheme in substance, though it may, perhaps, be necessary to expand it somewhat as to details, would obviate the necessity for purchasing the Strand frontage (the architect's aim would of course be to render the river front of the proposed building as noble as possible), and would offer superior advantages over the Carey-street site in the requisites of air, light, quiet, and accessibility. We confess to being much struck with this view; and at the same time we heartily concur with Mr. Lowe in disputing the necessity for carrying out the theory of concentration *usque ad nauseam*, and yielding to the suggestion that the new Palace of Justice should be contrived in such a manner as to serve the purpose of a strong box for testators, besides being the head-quarters of the legal business of the kingdom.

With regard to the disposal of the ground north of the Strand, at present unappropriated, we think the Government would be exercising a sound discretion if they consented to bear for a while with the loss of interest, for the land is sure to be in demand, at a good price, by-and-by. Some years ago the question of a central railway station was mooted to facilitate intercommunication between the various lines. This has to a considerable extent been accomplished by the Metropolitan Railway; but the necessity for a common point of convergence must still be obvious. If all the companies in London would become joint purchasers of the "debatable land" they would be accounted public benefactors by offering a solution to the question—What shall we do with it? And there is another use to which a portion of this land might be advantageously applied, still devoting it to national purposes. We have seen it stated in the newspapers that negotiations are in progress between the Government and the owners of Covent-Garden Theatre for the purchase of that edifice in order that it may be converted into a great central telegraphic station when the several lines have been acquired by the nation. Now, why should not a portion of the Carey-street site be devoted to this purpose, and a suitable building erected thereon, convenient, substantial, and, if it can be, ornamental, without being so ambitious of grandeur as the notions of architects, Commissioners, and others have proved in regard to the proposed Palace of Justice? This could be done, we think, considering that the nation already owns the needful ground, at as small a cost as the purchase and conversion of the Royal Italian Opera House could be; and as for the remainder, it would, as we have before maintained, sell for nearly if not quite its cost price.

In conclusion, it is well that the House of Commons should be alive to the following considerations—first, that the pockets of the taxpayers ought to be consulted as well as, and even before, the convenience of the lawyers; second, that if we are to spend a very large sum of money for a Palace of Justice, we should do so on a site that secures at once convenience, quiet, light, air, accessibility, and elegance—requisites all easier of attainment on the Thames Embankment than on the Carey-street site, which must of necessity be ultimately environed on all sides by streams of noisy traffic; third, that the Embankment affords ample space for all really necessary purposes; and, fourth, that, with our experience of the "development of ideas" and inflation of costs in regard to the Houses of Parliament and this very Courts of Law project, the alleged non-expansibility of the Embankment site is a merit rather than a disadvantage, for some limit, at least, will thereby be placed upon the notions of ambitious architects and the extravagance of non-responsible Commissioners. Ever since the question of a site was first raised we had formed the opinion, and all that has been said on the subject has only

tended to confirm us in that opinion, that the Embankment is decidedly the best position for the new Law Courts, which ought to be sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the case and sufficiently ornamental to be a credit to the metropolis, and neither more nor less. We think our readers will agree with us that Mr. Lowe has deserved well of his country for pointing out a way by which this scheme can be accomplished at a cost not exceeding half that of the proposed erection in the Strand and Carey-street.

THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

THE Wedgwood Memorial Institute at Burslem—the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Premier several years since, was formally opened, on the 21st ult., by Earl De Grey and Ripon, Lord President of the Council. The Free Libraries and Museums Act has been adopted by the inhabitants in connection with this institution, which will also include a school of art and other educational agencies. The building itself is constructed entirely of ceramic materials; and the design of the architect, Mr. R. Edgar, of London, has been to illustrate in the façade the mode in which terra-cotta and other enrichments may be introduced, not for the mere purpose of ornamentation and veneering, but as parts of the actual structure of an edifice. In these particulars the building is one of exceptional interest and value.

The institution is inaugurated by an art-exhibition, which will probably remain open for several months. The Department of Science and Art have made a very rich and liberal contribution from the South Kensington Museum. There is a fine collection of oil and water colour paintings by Dyce, Herbert, Millais, Rosa Bonheur, Turner, Prout, Hunt, Newton, Gastineau, Leighton, Copley Fielding, Bramwhite, De Bruycker, and many other artists of eminence; and the history of British pottery is illustrated by examples of the Celtic or ancient British, the Romano-British, the Medieval, the Seventeenth Century, and the Wedgwood periods. There is a superb collection of Wedgwood's own productions of every description.

Earl De Grey was honoured with a public reception at the Town-hall, where an address was presented to his Lordship on behalf of the inhabitants. The address pointed out that technical education had been much neglected in the Potteries, as was evidenced by the reply of the local Chamber of Commerce to inquiries addressed to it last year, in which the chamber asserted that the manufacturers of the district were only enabled to meet foreign competition by importing workmen "who, from having received a better education than the workmen of this country, have thus fitted themselves to perform duties which could not be undertaken by our own people." The chamber also pointed out that in one manufactory in the district £2000 a year was paid to foreign artists. To remedy this evil the address recommended a combination of private efforts, national grants, and local rates.

Lord De Grey, in reply, assured the company that Government was profoundly impressed with the importance of this subject; and, further, that they intended to deal fully with the question of primary education in the next Session of Parliament.

At a luncheon held subsequently, under the presidency of Lord De Grey, addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by his Lordship; the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; Sir E. M. Buller, Bart., M.P.; Mr. G. Melly, M.P.; Mr. W. S. Roden, M.P.; Mr. S. Smith; Mr. H. Cole, C.B.; the High Sheriff (Mr. C. Minton Campbell); Mr. Roger Smith, Mr. J. E. Davis, Mr. Woodall, and other gentlemen.

CHEAP MUTTON.—The difficulty to which proprietors of stock in Australia have been reduced by the want of water and grass, consequent on the drought of the early summer, is strongly shown by the following advertisement found in a country paper:—"To be given away, 1000 ewes, from four-tooth to aged, with 95 per cent increase of lambs. The lambs will be sold cheap; ewes given in; or flour, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., in exchange. Apply to," &c.

THE NEW BAMPTON LECTURER.—The Rev. William Josiah Irons, D.D., who has been elected Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1870, is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Irons, a celebrated Baptist minister at Camberwell. He was born in 1806, and, having in early life abandoned Nonconformist views, he proceeded to Queen's College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1829. He was ordained to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Newington; and, in 1837, was nominated by his Rector to the Incumbency of St. Peter's, Walworth, close by the spot where his father was carrying on his labours as a popular Baptist minister. This Incumbency he held only a year, and was, in 1838, appointed by the Harcourt family to the Vicarage of Barkway, Hertfordshire. In 1842 he was nominated by Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, to the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Brompton, which he at present holds. He is the author of several works, among which may be mentioned "The Whole Doctrine of Final Causes," "The Perpetuity of the Church," "The Received Faith," "An Epitome of the Bampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden," and a vast number of pamphlets on education, apostolical succession, baptismal regeneration, clerical subscription, the rubrics, Church discipline, and sermons. As a preacher Dr. Irons takes high rank, and is generally regarded as belonging to the moderately High Church party, although his sermons are generally of an evangelical character. He is a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, an office to which he was nominated, in 1860, by Bishop Tait, now Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—The Duke of Argyll's bill for amending in certain respects the Act for the Better Government of India provides that every member of the Council of India shall in future be elected for ten years, and shall only be eligible for reappointment at the expiration of that term if there are "special reasons of public advantage," which reasons shall be set forth in a minute signed by the Secretary of State and laid before both Houses of Parliament. It is provided also that if the person so reappointed shall have been chosen by election of the Council, the next vacancies that occur shall be filled up by the Council until the total number of members so chosen amounts to seven. Each member of the Council who has served the office ten years and upwards is to be entitled to a retiring pension of £500, to be paid out of the Indian revenues; but if at any future time it appear to Parliament expedient to alter the constitution of the Council, by reducing its number or otherwise, no member who has not served the office for the period specified will be entitled to any compensation. The appointments of the ordinary members of the Governor-General's Council and of the members of the Council of the several Presidencies are not, after the passing of the Act, to be made, as at present, by the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of the members present, but by the Queen, by warrant under the Royal sign manual.

MORE EMIGRATION OF LONDON WORKMEN.—About six months since a body of London working men formed themselves into a society, under the title of "The Mutual Colonisation and Co-operative Emigration Land Company," with the object of raising a capital of £250,000 in £1 shares, payable in weekly instalments, the money so raised to be used from time to time in the emigration of the members. The society was duly registered under the Friendly Societies Act, and met weekly at the Eclectic Hall, Denmark-street, Soho. Shortly after the formation of the society its promoters placed themselves in communication with the Governor and Legislature of the Nebraska Territory, United States, by whom a large tract of land was offered to the society at a mere nominal price and upon conditions by which the society could carry out its plan of co-operation and family colonisation. This offer and its conditions were, after some negotiations, accepted; and the correspondence between the Governor of Nebraska and the committee of the society was, a few weeks since, submitted to Mr. John Bright, the President of the Board of Trade, by a deputation from the society. The right honourable gentleman, though unable to comply with the request of the deputation for governmental sanction to the scheme, expressed himself as highly favourable to the objects of the society. About 300 members, chiefly skilled artisans, have already enrolled themselves in the society, which has now commenced practical operations; and on Saturday morning last sixteen of the members, chosen by ballot, and named "the Pioneers," took their departure for Nebraska territory, in the ship Paraguay, from the Victoria Docks, under the leadership of Mr. E. G. Smith, the first secretary of the society. "The Pioneers" were accompanied by the committee and several friends of the society as far as Gravesend, where a cordial leave-taking took place. The whole expenses of their emigration is borne by the society, the members of which are all working men; and as soon as letters are received from these "pioneers" of the society, should they be of a favourable nature, a ballot for another lot of emigrants will take place, and be continued periodically until the capital of the company is exhausted; though there can be no doubt, if the society is successful, others will be formed upon a similar plan, but on a larger scale. The emigrants who left on Saturday were all single men, it being thought desirable to ascertain further particulars before sending out any married men with families.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A decree dissolving the French Chamber was signed by the Emperor Napoleon on Tuesday, and appeared in the official journal on Wednesday. The elections for the new Chamber are fixed for May 23. The elections for the Session which has just terminated took place in May, 1863, and the House met for the first time in the following November. One of the last acts of the Chamber now dissolved was to pass by an overwhelming majority the bill granting pensions to the old soldiers of the First Empire.

The Imperial yacht *L'Aigle*, now in the roadstead of Toulon, is said to be designated to convey the Imperial family to Corsica. Three Ministers are named as likely to be of the party—Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, Marshal Niel, and Marshal Vaillant, the latter having charge of the whole expedition. The yacht will be followed by a flotilla of escort.

The *Etendard*, whose manager is now in confinement at Mazas, in consequence of his participation in the Taillefer embezzlement, has ceased to appear.

According to the *New Free Press* of Vienna, the Belgian railway question is likely to be settled in a manner that will be "satisfactory to all parties concerned." The Belgian Government is to purchase the railway which is the subject of dispute and allow the French Eastern Company to work it, on certain conditions. M. Fièvre-Orban has accepted this arrangement in principle.

SPAIN.

In Monday's sitting of the Constituent Cortes the debate upon the draught of the Constitution was continued. Two amendments relative to the religious question were proposed, but rejected. A deputy of the minority, in the course of the discussion, made an attack upon Catholicism, and was called to order by the President; thereupon the minority left the Chamber in a body, but subsequently returned and took part in the debate. On the following day a unanimous vote of confidence in the President was passed.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Chambers were opened, on Tuesday, with a speech by the King. His Majesty said the finances demanded serious attention, as the excess of expenditure over income caused anxiety, and measures on the subject would be introduced by the Government.

ITALY.

The High Court of Appeal at Florence, which has been engaged in examining the penal code, has unanimously declared in favour of the abolition of capital punishment. A coalition of the Right, Third, and Permanent parties will shortly take place, and will be followed by modifications in the Ministry.

A dastardly attempt was made, on the night of the 18th ult., to upset the special train by which the King of Italy was travelling to Naples; but fortunately it was thwarted by the vigilance of one of the men employed on the line. A large quantity of stones had been piled up across the rails, within a tunnel through which the train had to pass, near the station of Foggia. The signalman stationed there discovered the plot, and stopped the train before it had reached the tunnel. After the obstruction had been removed the train proceeded on its way.

General Menabrea has presented to the Italian Senate a measure that will be highly welcomed by the inhabitants of our squares and other quiet localities—viz., a bill to prohibit the illicit deportation of children as organ-boys and wandering minstrels.

It was stated the other day that in consequence of the conspiracy discovered at Milan the Italian Government had sent a despatch to the Swiss Government requesting that the Mazzinians might be expelled from the Canton of Ticino. The semi-official *Correspondence Italienne* now states that the Swiss Government, acting apparently upon this request, has asked Signor Mazzini to leave Lugano. Meanwhile some of the statements made respecting the complicity of Signor Mazzini with the Milan conspiracy are shown to be incorrect. Thus it was asserted that several papers in his handwriting had been seized. According to the Florence correspondent of the *Paris Temps*, it now seems that only one paper has been found, and that a mere letter of introduction.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated in commercial circles in Vienna that the quarter's revenue account drawn up by the Ministry of Finance for the Cis-Leithan provinces shows a reduction of 5,000,000 fl. in the expenditure.

Both Houses of the Hungarian Diet were opened last Saturday by the Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The speech from the Throne, delivered by his Majesty, states that, though the State organisation was regulated at the last Session of the Diet, still the favourable results then arrived at were not in themselves sufficient guarantees for the welfare of the country. His Majesty therefore invited the Diet to co-operate with him in introducing domestic reform, and promised that to that end bills should be laid before it relative to civil and criminal law, municipal reform, the re-organisation of the Upper House, a revision of the electoral and press laws, as well as measures in reference to the right of public meeting, association, superior educational establishments, the university system, commercial regulations, joint-stock companies, new railways, public works, financial reform, and international treaties. With regard to foreign politics, his Majesty said—"The friendly relations which subsist between us and foreign Powers permit us to hope for the maintenance of peace, so necessary for the execution of internal reform." This speech was received with loud cheering. During the inaugural ceremony the Hungarian and Croatian tricolours were hoisted beside the Royal standard on the Castle of Buda.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Government, it is stated, will not interfere in the Cuban affairs further than for the protection of American interests. Two weeks ago the belief was that some act of recognition would be made, but the views of Government changed on intelligence being received from Cuba that the insurrection could not sustain itself without active foreign aid. As recognition might involve America in a war, any idea of interference seems to be abandoned.

The New York papers of the 15th ult. publish a verbatim report of the speech against the ratification of the Alabama treaty, delivered by the Hon. Charles Sumner in the United States Senate on the 13th ult., the injunction of secrecy having been removed by order of that body. Mr. Sumner gave a full account of the negotiations between the two Governments, and explained the principle on which he thought damages should be assessed. He expressed his regret at being compelled to criticise a foreign Power with whom he would have more than peace—more even than concord. But the truth must be told, not in anger, but in sadness. England had done the United States an injury most difficult to measure, and most unaccountable, and yet to this day there had been no acknowledgment of the wrong—not a single word. "Such a generous expression," said Mr. Sumner, in conclusion, "would be the beginning of a just settlement, and the best assurance of that harmony between two great and kindred nations which all must desire."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The South American papers contain accounts of an insurrection which broke out in Guayaquil on March 19, and was suppressed with a loss of 300 lives. The authorities were, however, it is added, still "uneasy," and business was at a standstill.

Peru has made a kind of informal peace with Spain. She has agreed not to molest Spanish merchant-vessels with Ecuadorian passports so long as Spain undertakes no new act of hostility. The Mexican Congress is likely to carry a measure for granting a full amnesty to all the supporters of Maximilian. Salvage has apologised for the insults offered to the British flag.

CANADA.

The second Session of the first Parliament of the dominion of Canada was opened, at Ottawa, on the 15th ult., by the Governor-General. His Excellency, in the course of his speech, referred to the acceptance, by the Hudson's Bay Company, of the terms offered to it for the surrender of its rights in the north-west territory, and hoped the House would give the subject immediate consideration. He expressed his gratification at the desire of Newfoundland to enter the Confederation; and announced that, in accordance with the suggestion of her Majesty's Government, an earnest attempt had been made to allay the discontent existing in Nova Scotia.

CHINA.

A despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock to the British Consul at Shanghai has been published on the subject of the introduction of railways and telegraphs into China. Sir Rutherford says that, notwithstanding the promises made by the Burlingame mission to Europe and America, the Central Government at Peking shows no desire for progress according to Western ideas and desires, but, on the contrary, will not yield to the introduction of any such projects except under pressure and coercion.

INDIA.

The conference at Umballa between the Viceroy of India and the Ameer Shere Ali has proved highly favourable to the Ameer. The Ameer of Badakshan and all the Sidars of Turkistan have given in their allegiance to him, and the son of the ex-Ameer, Azim Khan, has fled beyond the Oxus. This good news reached Shere Ali before he left the British territory, and in departing he expressed his gratitude in warm terms to Lord Mayo.

GARIBALDI ON KINGSHIP.

THE Italian *Movimento* publishes the following letter from General Garibaldi to Senor Garrido, member of the Spanish Cortes:—

"Caprera, April 20, 1869.

"My dear Garrido,—The resolution of the Coburg is worthy of all praise. I hope this will be a lesson for the enamoured friends of the revolution. I and all true friends of the Spanish nation do not wish to see her imitating the wretched farce of the frogs in the fable. To be beating about for a king when the nations of the earth are disgusted with them ill becomes the proud character of your people, whom the benighted and enslaved portions of Europe now look up to with hope. Greece is lamenting the blindness of its Monarchists, who begged a sprig of Royal race from the whole of Europe, and at last received it out of charity; but Greece, which has but a small population, was compelled to bow to the wishes of its grand protectors. But Spain needs no protectors; she lifts her head and looks the greatest in the face; and is Spain so poor in men that you must use the lantern of Diogenes to find a ruler over the surface of the earth? Have you not Espartero, Orense, Castelar, and Pierrad, and other Republican citizens, who are the admiration of all true men? Make one of them dictator or King, if you must have this title, but name him at once, and for two years—not more. If the municipalities of your large towns had done this in the beginning, we would not have to lament the massacres of Malaga, Cadiz, and Xeres. What the Juntas have not done, the Cortes ought now to do. Such a resolution, though late, would be worthy the distinguished Areopagus which now directs the destinies of the nation. I am a Republican, but I am not for a moment, and under existing circumstances, an advocate for a Government of Five Hundred. The walls of Constantinople were assailed by Mohammed II. whilst 500 doctors were discussing in the Church of St. Sophia whether communion should be celebrated with leavened or unleavened bread. Now at this very moment, and beyond your walls, you have two Mohammeds worse than that Sultan ever was—Clericalism and the 2nd of December. We raise our hands to hail the grand triumph of the Republic in the traditional land of intolerant tyranny. Afford this joy to all who long for the assertion of the rights of man. In all this affair yours has been the conduct of the honest man that you are.

G. GARIBALDI."

LAUNCH OF A TURKISH IRONCLAD.

An armour-clad ship for the Turkish Government was launched, on Wednesday, from the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company's yard at Blackwall. Though only a small vessel, there are peculiarities in her construction which, *prima facie*, appear to solve the difficult problem of the best mode of fighting the heavy ordnance which will be used in future naval warfare. She is designed by Mr. Geo. C. Mackrow, naval architect to the company, who may claim the credit of originating a system combining the best points both of the turret and broadside batteries. His thoroughly-practical idea was first developed in a small ironclad of 1000 tons, built last year for the Greek Government, which carried two 12-ton guns in a fixed midship battery, capable of firing fore and aft, or at any angle on the broadside. In the ship launched on Wednesday, which is only 400 tons larger than the Greek, his first plan has been improved upon, so that four 12-ton guns are carried. It is difficult to convey a correct idea of the simple and effective means by which these four guns are arranged to fire either all ahead, all astern, or all on either broadside, converging, in the latter case, on an object at 110 yards' distance. Perhaps it may best be done, however, by stating that fore and aft of this central battery the ship tumbles home above the water line, so as to diminish the spar-deck space in such a fashion that the guns can be pointed from the battery in the way described. The central batteries or towers are nearly hexagonal, and with four ports placed in each angle, so that the guns can be trained to fire either in line with the keel or on the broadside. In fact, the fire of the two foremost guns slightly converge. The two after guns can fire forward within 10 deg. of the keel line, so that, if the ship was engaging an enemy directly ahead, a single spoke of the wheel would bring them to bear upon the enemy without affecting the ship's speed. In like manner, if engaging an enemy astern, the two after guns would fire nearly in line with the keel, while the two forward guns would come within 20 deg., so that very little interference with the ship's course would bring them to bear directly. It will be seen from this imperfect description that Mr. Mackrow has, for all practical purposes, obtained the all-round fire, which makes the turret system so valuable, without the drawbacks of the opening in the deck in which the turret revolves, and of the necessity of having bulwarks to fall down in order to fight the guns. In his system the bulwarks are all iron, fixed inside the lines of fire; and, being decked over, there is comfortable accommodation for the crew. The free-board in the ship launched on Wednesday is 11 ft. 6 in., the height of the port-sills being 6 ft. 6 in. She bids fair to be a thoroughly seaworthy craft, comfortable even in the worst weather, so that in this respect a practical comparison of her merits against those of the cupola or turret class will be watched with much interest. The Turks appear to have considerable faith in this new system, for they have a sister ship now under construction by Mr. Samuda, and a somewhat larger vessel by the Thames Shipbuilding Company. The dimensions of the one just launched are as follow:—Length, b.p., 225 ft.; breadth, 35 ft. 6 in.; depth, 20 ft.; draught when fully equipped, 16 ft.; engines, 400-horse power; armament, four 12-ton guns, or 300-pounders; armour-plates 6 in., on 10-in. teak backing. The engines are single screw, of 400 nominal horse power, by Messrs. Ravenhill, Hodgson, and Co., who anticipate being able to drive the ship from 13½ to 14 knots.

A BRITISH SHIP NAMED THE GERTRUDE was boarded, on Monday night at Passage, near Cork, by three men, who took from her a small collection of muskets, bayonets, and pistols. An alarm was raised, and they escaped, leaving the greater part of their booty behind, but they were not captured.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

THE National Education League, started a few weeks ago in Birmingham, with the concurrence of educational reformers in various parts of the country, has already made rapid progress, and promises to exercise an important degree of influence upon future discussion and legislation on the question of national education. The object of the league is to establish a system which shall secure the education of every child in England and Wales. The means by which this object is to be attained are stated as follow in the circular issued by the provisional committee of the league:—

1. Local authorities shall be compelled by law to see that sufficient school accommodation is provided for every child in their district.
2. The cost of founding and maintaining such schools as may be required shall be provided out of local rates, supplemented by Government grants.
3. All schools aided by local rates shall be under the management of local authorities and subject to Government inspection.
4. All schools aided by local rates shall be unsectarian.
5. To all schools aided by local rates admission shall be free.
6. School accommodation being provided, the State or the local authorities shall have power to compel the attendance of children of suitable age not otherwise receiving education.

It is understood that those who join the league do not thereby pledge themselves to all the means above described; but that, while reserving any particular point, they agree in the necessity of placing before the public a definite scheme as the basis of discussion and legislation. As to the management of the league, the arrangements at present are provisional; but when a sufficient number of persons have joined, it is proposed to call a general meeting in Birmingham, to nominate a governing council, and to form branches throughout the kingdom. The general meeting will probably be held early in the autumn; and in the mean time communications may be made to Mr. George Dixon, M.P., Broad-street, Birmingham, chairman of the provisional committee; or to Mr. Jesse Collings, King Edward's-road, Birmingham, the honorary secretary. It is, of course, impossible for us to give an extended list of the names of persons who have already joined the league; but it may be mentioned that the members include several hundred gentlemen known as promoters of education, and that fresh accessions are being daily received in answer to circulars sent out by the committee. The names of twenty members of the House of Commons are already upon the list, including the Marquis of Lorn, the Right Hon. the Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. Miall, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. Munz, Mr. G. Melly, Sir George Simon, Mr. Carter (Leeds), Mr. Brodgen, Professor Fawcett, Professor Archer, Professor E. Frankland, Professor Living, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Sir Henry Hoare, Mr. E. Potter (Carlisle), and Mr. James Howard (Bedford). Among other representative names may be mentioned those of Mr. Baker, Inspector of Factories; the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Sir John Bowring, the Rev. J. E. Carpenter (Clifton), Mr. George Dawson, Rev. A. J. D'Orsey, Mr. A. Field (Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce), Professor Greenbank (Manchester), Mr. James Heyworth (Manchester), Mr. Commissioner Hill, Dr. Hodgson (London), Professor Huxley, Professor W. Stanley Jevons (Manchester), Mr. Godfrey Lushington, Sir Francis Lycett, Professor M'Michael (Edinburgh), Mr. Russell Martineau; Mr. W. Newmark, F.R.S.; Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. Follett Osler, F.R.S.; Mr. P. H. Rathbone (Liverpool); Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.B.; the Rev. J. E. Thorold Rogers, the Ven. Archdeacon Sandford; Dr. Sandwith, C.B.; Mr. W. Shaen (London), Mr. Toulmin Smith, Mr. James Stansfeld (Halifax), the Rev. S. A. Steinthal (Manchester), Mr. E. Carlton Tufnell (London), the Rev. C. Vince (Birmingham), Professor Ward (Manchester), Mr. Mark Whitwell (Bristol), and Mr. Robert Whitworth (Manchester). A complete list of names of members up to the present date may be had by application to Mr. Collings, the hon. secretary; but the selection we have given will indicate at once the strength of the league, and the sources from which its members are derived.—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

VISIT OF WORKING-MEN'S CLUBS TO NEW ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

THE second of a series of visits of working-men's clubs to buildings and public improvements in progress in London was made, on Saturday last, to the works of the new St. Thomas's Hospital, and was taken part in by about seventy members of the institutions affiliated to the Working-Men's Club and Institute Union. These visits were suggested to the council of the union by one of the council, Mr. Edward Hall, F.S.A., architect; and they are connected with a more comprehensive scheme for excursions to places interesting from associations of art, history, geology, or otherwise—those excursions to be in each case under the charge of some one competent to point out the features deserving attention in the locality. The council look forward hopefully to educational results of some importance from the sphere of the union's operations that has been alluded to. Mr. Hall, as on a former occasion, when inspection was made of the Holborn Valley Improvement, took charge of the party. He was assisted by Mr. Bullivant, the clerk of the works. Before the inspection Mr. Hall gave a description of the general plan of the hospital, preceded by an explanation of the principles of arrangement and construction followed in the chief examples of that class of buildings. The explanation was aided by drawings, including large plans of St. Thomas's Hospital lent by the architect of the building, Mr. Henry Currey. Particular reference was made to the distinction between the system of plan of the Netley Hospital and that of the later buildings, such as the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, and the new St. Thomas's Hospital—a distinction which, it has been observed, has been so little perceived in one published notice of the last-named building that all three hospitals are there classed together. After the preliminary address, which occupied about an hour in delivery, the members of clubs were conducted by Mr. Hall up ladders and round the building, explanation being given of different details of the construction as they were met with. The proceedings terminated with thanks to Mr. Currey, to Mr. Bullivant, and to Mr. Hall.

BRITISH YOUTH ABROAD.—Two young Englishmen have just favoured the inhabitants of Stuttgart with another example of that high spirit and gentleman-like behaviour which have made English tourists so universally respected on the Continent; and we are happy to be able to add that their exploits have met with due appreciation. On the Schloss Platz stands a statue of the late King, flanked by two weeping female figures, and great was the consternation of the loyal townspeople on discovering one morning that some daring miscreants, regardless of the "divinity that doth hedge a king," had painted the trio all colours of the rainbow and crowned them with domestic vases unmentionable to ears polite. A reward of 1200 florins offered for the detection of the offenders at once led to the arrest of a retired officer of the 9th Lancers and his brother whom the German police, with the national slowness at understanding a joke, confined in the common goal and put on prison diet, with a German Bible apiece to beguile their leisure hours. After three days of this regime they were conducted by two gendarmes to the frontier, and dismissed with an admonition which they are hardly likely to forget, never to re-enter the kingdom of Württemberg. Last year, it will be remembered, a similar *jeu d'esprit* was played by some Oxonians at Dinans.

VOLUNTEERS IN HYDE PARK.—Last Saturday evening the first of a series of brigade field-days was held in Hyde Park, under command of Major-General the Hon. James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces. The regiments selected were the Queen's (Westminster), six strong companies, commanded by Earl Grosvenor, assisted by the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2nd Battalion, Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, Major Busby, and Major and Adjutant Charter; the London Scottish, five companies, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Elcho; the Inns of Court, four companies, commanded by Major Bulwer; and the 19th Middlesex, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. Hughes, M.P., seven companies—in all twenty-two companies. This represented a brigade of about 1200 men. General Lindsay took the chief command, his aides being Colonel Daubeny (one of the metropolitan inspectors of volunteers) and an officer of the Scots Fusilier Guards mounted. After nearly a couple of hours' drill the various battalions, having in the first instance been formed up in one column, marched past the General, who, at the conclusion, called the mounted officers around him and requested them to express his satisfaction to the officers and men under their command, taking into consideration the difficulties by which they were surrounded.

A MARRIAGE IN EGYPT.

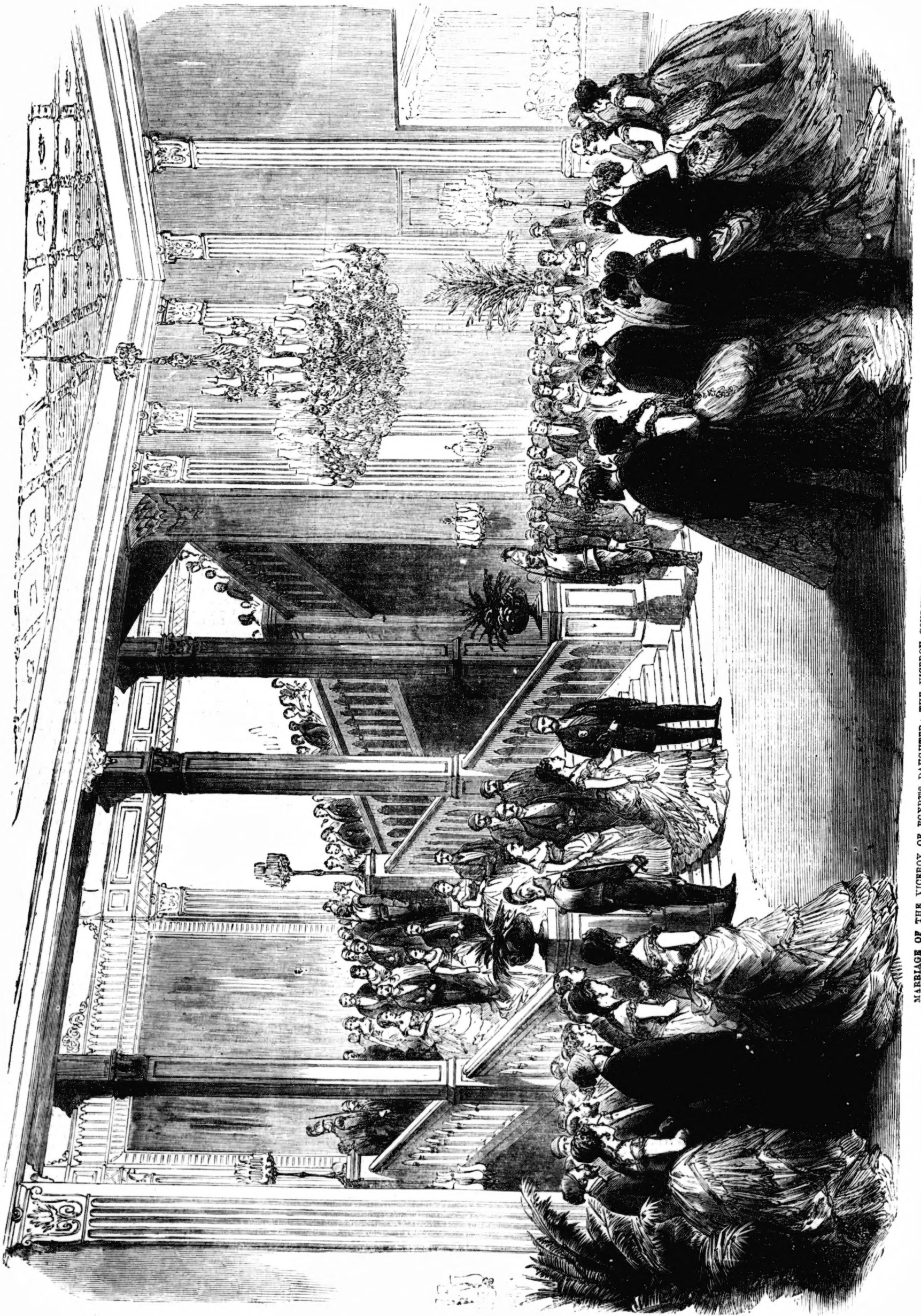
THE Viceroy's eldest daughter has recently been married, according to the Mohammedan customs; and on the 1st ult. she was driven away in state from the palace of her grandmother to that of Mansour Pacha, the bridegroom. The pre-nuptial festivities lasted three days and three nights. A correspondent thus describes the fêtes:—"At daybreak on Monday, March 29, interminable peals of cannon on high from the citadel hill, and afar from the plain below, awoke a vast assemblage of Cairines and visitors from the large towns and villages of the far-reaching Viceroyalty. Presently bugles, fife, and kettledrums announced infantry and cavalry parading through the streets. Mounted carabinieri and men of the line strode in the direction of Kassr-Aali, that great block of buildings overlooking the river Nile. The lofty palace walls and the great plain adjoining were surrounded by gaily-bestreaked wooden lattice-work, swarming like bees in a hive, with tin and stained-glass lanterns, each with its dip ready to be lighted when the sun should go down. Banners, flags, and streamers of all shades soared on high and fluttered to the cooling wind. Soldiers and constabulary, on guard at first, soon straggled onwards with a jostling but well-behaved holiday-clad population, eager to witness the grand national sights and pastimes on all sides of the vast area, lined by many-coloured tents, with gilt-legged damask furniture, brought hither from palaces and Government offices, empty and abandoned during the three days' feasting. But the Government clerks were not lazy. They were arranging the tents for the grand banquets to be given.

"There was to be indiscriminate feeding for the rich and the poor. And so there was. Invitations had been issued for three grand consecutive banquets to Europeans each evening at about seven o'clock; whilst whole herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, and plantations of rice and shiploads of macaroni, were all day and night offered to a less pretentious crowd of natives. They filled themselves to their hearts' content, and then squatted on the dusty earth, round trellised booths, from which peeped at times, or emerged altogether when summoned by some great man to tent or plain, singing-girls reciting their plaintive melodies, deserving no doubt of the interest they inspired. And dancing-girls bedecked in "purple and gold" sallied forth from their head-quarters in the day, and after dinner in the evening, for the delectation of the Europeans. It was a vast arena, characteristic of the colossal wealth and unbounded munificence of Ismail Pacha, offering a never-ending study of the native element and its pursuits. Here, a dense crowd surrounding an inclosure for jereed-throwing horsemen. There, another equally motley and picturesque throng, watching athletes lifting ponderous weights. Presently legerdemain Greeks perched on gigantic seesaws, throwing ivory balls in rapid indefatigable sequence. Higher still, men on tightropes balancing weights again, on ends of poles. Below all this, hemmed in by the admiring multitude, men dressed as coryphæes, wriggling about like the Arab dancing-girls, to the sound of the native music, which has no particular tune or time. Then came native jugglers, holding writhing serpents by their tails, or spurring on monkeys to an attack; exasperating a goat until, poor animal, it butted at a monkey. Then there was a little modest gambling—natives staking their diminutive silver currency, or copper coin, tantamount to halfpence or pennies, on cards, as in England at race meetings. Presently a balloon was dispatched, and then all eyes were riveted on it, as, soaring higher and higher, the astounded natives below thought it would never return with its inmate, but enter the heavenly realms of Mohammed at once instead. Moreover, a circus had taken root among the diversified shows and exhibitions performing there in the day, and throughout the night in the palace across the way. There in the harem sat ladies in state, glorious to behold in their gay silk attire and profusion—without parallel—of priceless stones, glittering in happy harmony with the gold-dust-bestrewn double-piled carpets, gilt-legged tables and furniture, gigantic mirrors, and chandeliers.

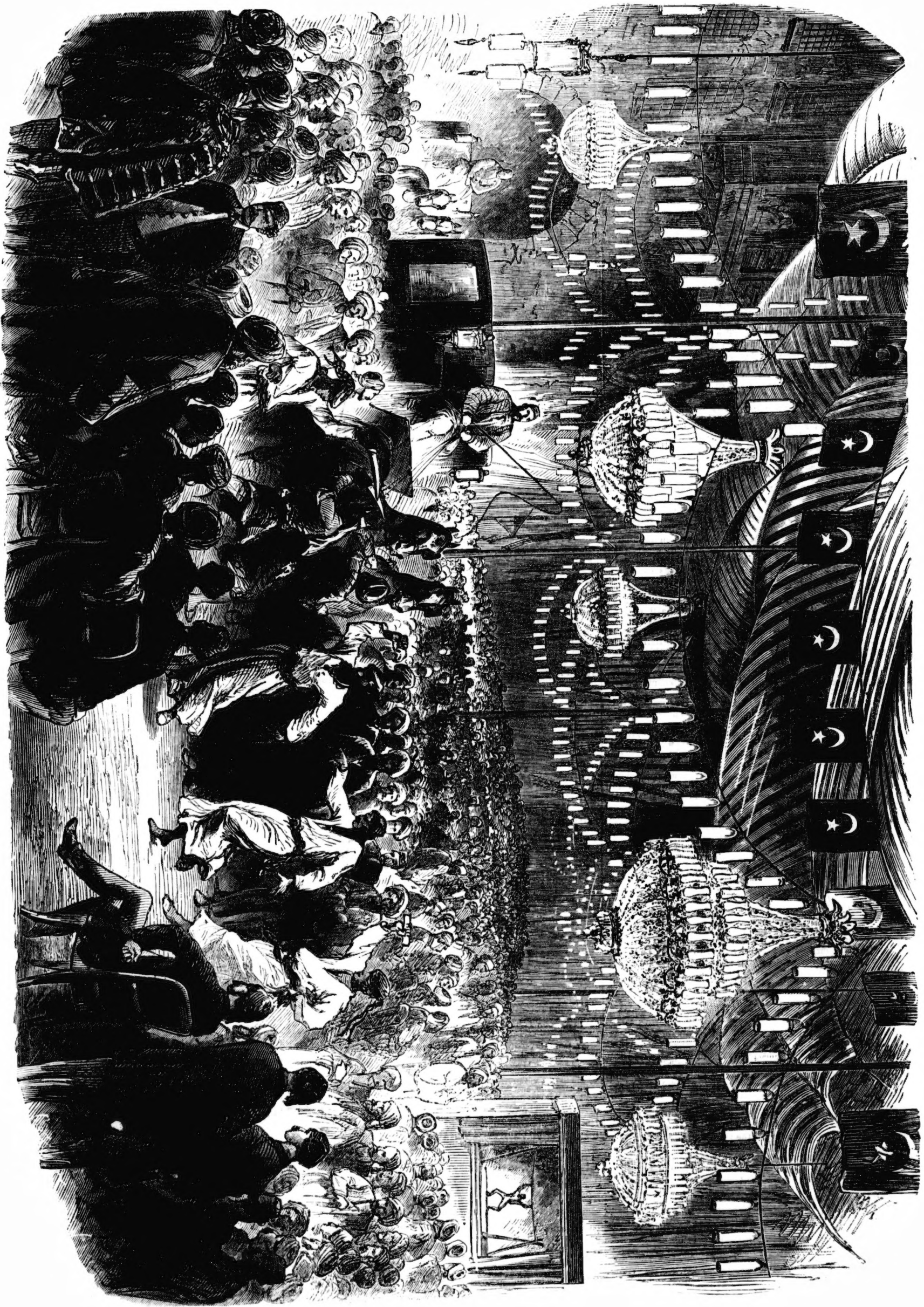
"Toys from the Black Forest and Nuremberg, music-boxes, talking-dolls, polichinelles in gay attire, cats and kittens, and other animals, lined the walls, and caused merriment during the Princess's *matinée musicale*, varied occasionally by a troupe of native singing-girls. Ladies on visits of congratulation arrived during the morning. Her Highness gave three grand banquets to the principal European ladies of Egypt on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, March 29, 30, and 31. The after-dinner proceedings appear to have been very attractive. Besides the circus, the ladies had theatricals. The troupe had been ordered to the Salamek of the Harem, when the native Princesses and their European guests watched from their trellis-worked galleries the performances below. From their windows they saw the splendid display of fireworks on the adjacent plain. Catherine-wheels, "pluie d'or," many-coloured rockets appeared for ever in the air, and the gay scene was quickened by different coloured Bengal lights.

"After dining in one of the tents with a great many other favoured guests, and listening afterwards to the military bands at their posts in the illuminated galleries which towered above, a visit was suggested to the bridegroom. Past the brilliant illuminations, and then through narrow streets dark as pitch—the moon had not yet risen—we drove, until a fresh blaze of petroleum lamps and carriages obstructing the thoroughfare notified an approach to Mansour Pacha's palace. The eyes were fairly dazzled as they beheld the spacious courtyard draped with rich coloured silks, cashmeres, and variegated cloths, like an awning on board some leviathan vessel, splendidly illuminated, and full of Arabs in their gay dress. Two military bands played alternately, and catherine-wheels and Bengal lights enhanced the gorgeous theatrical scene of Oriental magnificence. Inside, coffee and pipes were preferred, and Mansour was very courteous. Greeks were dancing, and a buffoon knocking away their canonical-shaped paper hats. Here, too, there had been festivities for the last three days. They were brought to a close on the morning of April 1. In the afternoon the Pacha's young wife was conducted to him, draped, from the palace of her mother, at Kassr-Aali. It was a very grand procession. The Viceroy, attended by his son and Ministers, saw it as it passed from the palace the Prince and Princess of Wales inhabited when in Cairo. His Highness had invited a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. First came a squadron of dragoons, afterwards another squadron of cuirassiers, and then followed venerable-looking men, with grizzly hair, long flowing robes, and white turbans, on horseback. With their regimental bands playing, the two squadrons wheeled slowly round the palace, and then, after the Arabs holding prominent places in the Viceroy's household, the infantry came in view. They were preceded by mounted officers, and an avant garde of pioneers, with bearskins, white leather aprons, and axes. Then there were the men, headed by their bands playing the lively zouave pas, and dressed as such also. Afterwards the strains of more martial music announced more battalions of fresh arriving troops, dressed like French voltigeurs. Again, elderly Arabs on horseback followed the cortège, and presently there came carriages drawn by pairs of horses and driven by gold-lace-coated coachmen. As carriage after carriage moved on, displaying every conceivable shape, a veiled face at times peeped out from the draped windows. And presently gaily-dressed servants led on splendidly-appointed carriages and four, until, more splendid than all, there came the gilt coach containing the bride. Powdered servants sat on the boxes, and others walked at the horses' heads. It was altogether a very brilliant pageant. The procession reached Mansour Pacha's at about five o'clock, and in the evening the Viceroy gave a grand ball at Gizreh Palace, in honour of the marriage, which was continued with the usual spirit until a late hour next morning. The Viceroy and his son were present, his Highness having opened the ball with Madame de Lesseps."

THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS will conduct Princess Charlotte, in the course of a few days, to the Château de Tervuren, where apartments have been prepared for her.



MARRIAGE OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S DAUGHTER: THE VICEROY CONDUCTING MADAME DE LESSEPS TO THE SUPPER-ROOM.



FÊTES AT CAIRO ON OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE VICEROY'S DAUGHTER.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 353.

DR. BALL.

THE commander-in-chief of the Conservative forces is, as all the world knows, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli; but in this Irish Church Bill the commander has handed over the leadership to his lieutenant, the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball, LL.D., member for Dublin University. There is reason in this. The struggle is now a hand-to-hand fight upon the details of the bill. Disraeli never took to such work. In public and in private, he has never concealed that he has a superb contempt for petty details. He has, in truth, no talent for details; and hence, no doubt, his dislike of them. He is like an elephant who can tear up a tree with his trunk, but cannot pick up a pin. Dr. Ball is a lawyer. He has been trained to examine and criticise details, and is obviously very clever and acute. What more natural, then, than that the chief should stand aside and let his lieutenant do the work which he is eminently qualified to perform? Mr. Disraeli, some years ago, when a strongly-contested bill was in Committee, said, or was reported to have said, "I hate bushfighting." And here we may say that many of our leading men have the same dislike. Indeed, the talent for criticising details, though exceedingly useful, is not the essential quality of a high-class mind, and the talent is not often associated with the grander mental powers. In Gladstone, though, we have both. His capacious mind can grasp the grandest principles, his acute intellect can master the smallest and thread the most complex details. He is the elephant that can tear up the oak, and can pick up a pin. But now for Dr. Ball. As he has come of late prominently to the front, our readers would naturally like to know something about him. Dr. Ball, then, as *Dod* tells us, is a son of the late Benjamin Marcus Ball, formerly of the 40th Regiment. He (the Doctor) was born in 1815, and is therefore fifty-four years old. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated successively B.A., M.A., and LL.D. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and in Ireland, in 1840; and in 1854 was made a Q.C. He is therefore learned in both the English and Irish law, and can practise in both countries, but is specially in repute in Ireland. He is, moreover, Vicar-General of the Province of Armagh, whatever that may be. The Archbishop of Armagh has £8000 a year. This munificent salary would seem to imply that his Lordship's duties are heavy and difficult; so much so, that some of them must be performed vicariously, or by substitutes. How that may be, we know not; nor does it much matter now, for in all probability Dr. Beresford is the last of the Archbishops of the see, and Dr. Ball the last of the Vicars-General. Perhaps this impending fact accounts for Dr. Ball's presence in Parliament, and for his zeal for the Church. Dr. Ball was, until lately, a Liberal. As a Liberal he stood for Dublin University in 1865, and was defeated by two to one. After Gladstone had moved his celebrated resolutions, Dr. Ball changed his colours and hoisted the Orange flag, and in 1868 the University returned him at the head of the poll—twenty-one above that faithful son of the Church, Mr. Anthony Lefroy, and 424 above Sir Edward Grogan, one of the staunchest Conservatives that ever sat in the House. The reason why the graduates of Trinity (Dublin) so emphatically preferred Dr. Ball to Sir Edward, is not far to seek. The Doctor is a man of great repute; Sir Edward is a man of no reputation, except that of a faithful, unswerving Tory. It is well for Mr. Disraeli that the University returned Mr. Ball. Without him the Opposition in Committee must have collapsed—"caved in," as the Americans say. It is upon his broad Atlas-like shoulders that the Opposition rests. There is not another man in the Conservative ranks capable of sustaining it. Hardy takes but little part in the debate. He does not seem to have studied the bill, or perhaps he is in doubt whether the Ministers' destructive measure is not more desirable than the Laodicean levelling-up policy which Disraeli and his Lieutenant Ball openly advocate. Mr. Ward Hunt is seldom present; and when he is, he is silent. Sir Stafford Northcote spoke last week, and conspicuously failed. In fine, Dr. Ball is the Conservative champion. Our readers will have, then, come to the conclusion that Dr. Ball is a very able man; and he is. But he is not a great man. He is simply a sharp, clever, acute, ingenious, ready-witted lawyer. Of course he is a learned man—that is, learned in the law. To what range his learning extends outside the law we know not. He speaks easily, and with great clearness and precision. He is not a fiery declaimer, like most Irish speakers, such as Whiteside or Mr. Sullivan, the clever little Irish Attorney-General, who, with an intellect as keen as that of Dr. Ball, can and does not unfrequently explode into lofty (lofty as to voice, at least) oratory—oratory of the Irish sort—not to be excelled for eloquence and passion by that of the great Whiteside himself. Dr. Ball is in stature a trifle below the middle height. His speech is accentuated after the manner of the Irish. His clean-shaven face is the very index of his mind. It was said of the lately-deceased editor of a notable journal that he did not care much what his writers advocated if they did but perform their work in a workmanlike manner. Of the value of Dr. Ball's arguments and criticisms there will, of course, be two opinions; but everybody must allow that they are turned out in workmanlike style and finish. He is, therefore, not only a godsend to Disraeli, but a gain to the House. He is the one—the only one—man of any weight and power which new membership on that side of the House has produced.

MR. SULLIVAN.

The talk on this Irish Church Bill has not on the whole been exhilarating of late. Debates in Committee seldom are; and this particular debate—except towards its nightly close, when the small hours are just ahead, and members, having dined, and wined, and dozed off the effects, have got to be lively again—has flowed on sluggishly enough, and is still sluggishly flowing on. This being so, we will take up another noteworthy member, who, though he has been in Parliament wellnigh four years, we have not yet formally presented to our readers—to wit, the Right Hon. Edward Sullivan (pronounced in Ireland Soollivan), member for the illustrious borough of Mallow, in the county of Cork, with its population of some 5000 and its 172 registered electors. Mr. Sullivan is her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, and this is shortly his history. He is the son of Edward Sullivan, of Dublin, and formerly of Mallow. He is forty-seven years old. He, like Dr. Ball, is a Dublin University man, and took, several times, double-first honours there in science and classics. Really, Trinity College, Dublin, turns out some smart fellows. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1848; became Q.C. in 1858; Serjeant-at-Law in 1860; her Majesty's Solicitor-General in 1865, and Attorney-General in 1868. This is stepping on at a rapid rate, and Mr. Sullivan is just the man to step on. Really or figuratively, the grass will never grow under his feet. A more active, livelier, brisker man than Mr. Sullivan never lived. In body and mind he is the impersonation of activity. See him entering the House; how swiftly the little man—for he is a small, compact man—moves; and he never stops to gossip as he goes, but walks right ahead—full steam on. No man ever saw Mr. Sullivan gossiping. You may see him at times in the lobby, with papers in hand, consulting with some one, but lounging or gossiping never. He is bound to such or such a place, and thither he goes right ahead; and this, too, is his mental characteristic. His bodily activity is typical of his mental. But here we must say that, though Mr. Sullivan walks so swiftly, he never hurries. He is swift in his movements, but he never runs, but walks firmly and steadily. And here, again we have a type of his mind. Many of our Irish speakers—even when learned in the law—think as swiftly as Mr. Sullivan; but then they often, in their rapidity, blunder and stumble, and wander away from the point—get off the rail. But, rapidly as Mr. Sullivan thinks, he never blunders nor wanders. During the debates in Committee on the Irish Church Bill his special characteristics were specially needed in such a fight, and it is mere truth to say that they have been conspicuously displayed. It would be too much to say that Mr. Sullivan has been as useful to Mr. Gladstone as Dr. Ball has been to Mr. Disraeli—for, as we have said, Dr. Ball has really been the leader; but this we may say, in every skirmish the Irish Attorney-General has always been a match, and often more than a match for his confessedly formidable foe. In short,

Mr. Sullivan is a first-rate debater. His knowledge of this particular measure, with all its cognate collateral circumstances and issues, is perfect; and what he knows so clearly, he has the power of making known as clearly to others; for his style is as clear as glass. We may liken it to glass, through which we look, and see his thoughts; and this is the very perfection of style. And how untiringly watchful and wide-awake he is! He is, as we have said, a small man; and lately, as we looked down and saw him, with his keen eyes fixed upon Dr. Ball as he was speaking, we could not help likening him to a clever terrier dog watching a rat-hole, he looked so sharp and eager. Take care, Doctor; if you think you can deceive your learned friend with your specious fallacies and cleverly-distorted facts, you are mistaken. There is a keen eye upon you which knows a fallacy as well as a sharp-nosed terrier knows the scent of a "varmint," and a paw ready to pounce upon it and tear it to shreds. But Mr. Sullivan is not merely a debater; he is an orator, and at times can make the House ring again with his loud-toned declamations. His voice, indeed, is something wonderful; but his oratory is of the Irish type, which, having such orators as Bright and Gladstone to listen to, we don't care much about. And so we will now part with Mr. Sullivan, congratulating Mr. Gladstone on having by his side so useful an ally.

"THE HEAVEN-SENT."

This debate is bringing some curious characters to the front—some old members who rarely speak, some entirely new men. Amongst the latter Mr. Charley is most conspicuous. "Charley the Heaven-sent," as he is called at the House, because down at Salford on the hustings he announced that he was ordained, or "sent," or that it was his mission, to meet Gladstone face to face. By-the-way, we saw a good story about this in a provincial paper. It is there said that, when Mr. Charley made the astonishing announcement, some wag "gave out," audibly, the first two lines of the well-known hymn,

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.

We do not mean to portray Mr. Charley at length now; but we may just say that, though he is rather making a ridiculous exhibition of himself, he is not uneducated. He is an Oxford man, having graduated at St. John's College, and is a D.C.L.; moreover, he is a barrister-at-law. But, however learned he may be, certainly he lacks wisdom. To talk of meeting Gladstone face to face sufficiently proves this defect. Sparrows, though confessedly the most impudent of birds, do not chatter, we may be sure, about facing eagles. We have heard of a frog who, inflated with vanity, tried to swell himself out to the size of an ox, but he could not do it. Indeed, as the fable goes, he, in making the attempt, came ignominiously to grief. It is but justice, though, to Mr. Charley to say he has not yet formally tried to measure swords with the illustrious Premier; nor do we think he will. Things, you know, readers, look so different under different circumstances. Standing on the hustings at Salford, inebriated by the frantic cheers of thousands of men excited by Murphyism or beer, or both (curious half-and-half, that!), it was not unnatural that a gentleman whose head, however full of learning it may be, is clearly not over strong, should talk in the bombastic vein; but to rise in the British House of Commons, with Gladstone veritably before you, flanked on each side by half-a-score of strong men—including such terrible fellows as Bright; that Tartar Sullivan, whom we have just described; Lowe, whose satire bites like a serpent; and Sir John Coleridge, whose polished rhetoric pierces like a rapier—with a formidable band of some 400 stalwart followers massed behind, all whose eyes are fixed upon you, is quite another thing. No wonder, then, Mr. Charley has not attempted to carry out his awful threat. Things look so different, that it is not surprising that he had to tone down his vain, boastful trumpeting, and, like Bottom the Weaver, roar you gently as any sucking dove. Once an allusion to the right hon. gentleman at the head of her Majesty's Government brought Gladstone down upon him, but not in anger; the right hon. gentleman just took up his feeble critic and playfully, though somewhat contemptuously, tossed him aside.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

Lord MONCK called attention to the present condition of the military force of the kingdom. The noble Lord, in the course of a lengthy speech, compared the available force of this country with that of France and Prussia, the two countries in Europe possessing the largest and most efficient armies, and the conclusion he arrived at was that, while in point of numbers (though to this he did not attach much importance) our Army is smaller than that possessed by either of the countries named, we are still further behind them in the matter of officer, of unity of action, and of a proper efficiency on the part of the general force. By a comparison he found that the cost of the armies of the three countries was in France £11 per man; in Germany, £10 per man; and in England, £32 per man. The noble Lord suggested several means which, in his opinion, would remedy the existing state of things.

Lord NORTHBROOK stated that the Government would take the matter in hand.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE, while admitting that the conscription system, to the adoption of which he thought Lord Monck's argument tended, made the organisation of an army comparatively simple, thought that no person would favour its adoption in this country. He thought that several means, and among them short terms of service, would render the Army more attractive to young men.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

After several questions had been asked and answered and a number of notices of motion withdrawn, the House went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill and continued the discussion of clause 18, on which they were engaged the previous night, providing that the Commissioners should ascertain the amount of compensation which ought to be paid to owners of advowsons affected by the Act, and pay the amount to them. To this

Mr. GOLDNEY moved an amendment laying down as a basis for ascertaining the compensation a rate of years' purchase, after deducting all outgoings according to a scale to be inserted in the Act. The short discussion which ensued terminated in a division and the rejection of the amendment by 273 to 161, and subsequently the clause was adopted.

On clause 19, authorising the Church to hold assemblies, synods, or conventions, for making rules for its well-being and ordering,

Mr. DISRAELI moved an addendum which gave distinct and enabling powers to the new church body, after they had accomplished their representation, lay and clerical, to hold a general assembly, or convocation, and pass laws for the regulation of their affairs.

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to the proposition that it was both exceptional and unnecessary. It was not required, because the effect of the clause as it stood was to remove all restraints whatever from the action of the episcopacy, clergy, and laity of the Irish Church. For that purpose it was absolutely complete; and having thus removed restraints, there the House ought to stop, for it was not the business of Parliament to confer constructive powers upon a body that had been disestablished.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND described the amendment as conferring upon the disestablished Church a status which no other religious body in Ireland would enjoy. The clause left the episcopacy, clergy, and laity free to form a constitution; and if they could not agree the majority might form a constitution for themselves.

Mr. DISRAELI replied that his desire in proposing the amendment was to avoid a sort of Donnybrook fair; for it would be slight consolation to know that in favouring religious freedom he had only aided in the introduction of another element of disorder and contention in Ireland. If, however, the Prime Minister could not bring his mind to accept a proposal which was framed in accordance with his own views in 1832, he would not press the Committee to a division. The amendment of the right hon. gentleman was withdrawn, and the clause agreed to.

Clause 20, providing that the present ecclesiastical law and discipline should be binding on the members of the Church, as if they had mutually contracted to observe the same, and to be enforceable in the temporal courts, subject to alterations of the articles, doctrines, &c., made by the members of the Church after Jan. 1, 1871, was opposed by

Mr. SHERLOCK, on the ground of its inquisitorial character; but the hon. member withdrew an amendment for its omission after some debate, and the clause was adopted.

Clause 21, which abolishes the ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction,

except as to matrimonial causes, from Jan. 1 next, was also agreed to, and that without discussion.

In clause 22, which enacted that when the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church have by arrangement among themselves appointed any persons or body to represent the Church, the Crown might incorporate such body with power to hold lands, Dr. BALL moved the omission of the words which prevent the Church body from holding lands other than those defined by a subsequent clause—namely, thirty acres for a see-house, and ten for any other ecclesiastical house. This was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, who urged that its effect would be to enable the Church body to hold lands to any extent, and this was contrary to the spirit of the law. Considerable discussion followed, and ultimately, upon a division, the Committee decided, by 259 to 157, on the rejection of the amendment. The clause was then ordered to stand part of the bill, and the Committee proceeded to consider clause 23.

At a late hour progress was reported.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Stratheden introduced a bill, which was read the first time, exempting members of the volunteer, militia, and yeomanry forces from the liability to serve on juries.

Lord Lisimore had on the paper notice of a question with regard to the recent assassinations in Ireland, but he postponed it at the request of Lord Granville, who said that the ends of justice might be defeated by Government giving any intimation of its intention at present.

The Sea-Birds Preservation Bill having been read the second time, a discussion arose on the motion to go into Committee on Lord Clanricarde's Tenure (Ireland) Bill. In the end the motion was postponed to May 25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

Some preliminary business of no special importance having been disposed of, the House again went into Committee on the above-named bill.

Mr. DISRAELI, in a speech of some length, moved an amendment to clause 25 to the effect that ruined churches should not be used as places of worship, which was accepted by Mr. Gladstone. Sir G. Jenkinson then proposed a series of amendments with the view of securing the transfer of the glebe lands with the church fabrics to the disestablished Church. He appeared to have been a little confused by the complexity of his own propositions, for he got out of order several times. The amendments were subsequently withdrawn. Mr. A. Cross then proposed an amendment which, however, he afterwards withdrew, with the view of obtaining an extension of the time for vesting the churches in the Church body—if only to twelve months. Mr. Pim's proposal to omit the third article of the clause, which provides that certain large churches of a monumental character, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be partially maintained by the Commissioners, was accepted by Mr. Gladstone, greatly to the surprise apparently of the Opposition. On the motion of Mr. G. Hardy, the fourth sub-section, which directed that churches erected within the last twenty-five years at the expense of private persons should not require them, was amended by the substitution of the period "since the year 1800," for "the last twenty-five years." To the same clause, Mr. G. Hardy (on behalf of Mr. Disraeli) proposed an addition to the effect that the Commissioners should pay to the Church body fourteen times the average annual sum required for church repairs, heating, lighting, and requisites of Divine service, and which have hitherto been paid for by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. This was met by Mr. Gladstone with the objection that payments by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners could not be regarded in the light of private benefactions; and Mr. G. Hardy confessing that, after the determination of the House to strike out the preceding article, it was useless to press the matter, withdrew the amendment, and the clause was ordered to stand in the bill. Clause 26, enactments respecting burial-grounds, was agreed to, after undergoing a few alterations of an unimportant character, and a discussion of some length, on a motion of Colonel Greville-Nugent, to vest the control over churchyards in burial-boards, instead of the new Church body, which was withdrawn. The next clause was then proceeded with, and at a late hour progress was once more reported.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was mainly occupied with questions affecting the constitution of its own body.

After a protracted discussion, the measure brought in by Earl Russell to authorise the creation, under certain conditions, of peers for life was read the second time; while Earl Grey's bill for amending the method of electing representative peers for Scotland and Ireland was rejected by a majority of 44—77 to 33.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Mr. LAYARD, in answer to Mr. W. H. Gregory, announced that the Government had finally decided to propose to the House a plan for the erection of the new law courts on the site mentioned by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a week since. As, however, much misapprehension existed with regard to the nature of that scheme, the right hon. gentleman explained that the site required was that which lies between Somerset House on the west and the Temple on the east, and bounded on the south by the Thames Embankment and on the north by Howard-street. This space would furnish six acres of building ground; and Mr. Street, the architect, who was now engaged in adapting to it the plans he had prepared for the Carey-street site, had informed him that he would be able to erect all the law courts and every requisite office on the spot. With this object it was intended to introduce before Whitehall a bill empowering the Government to proceed without delay to acquire the site and erect the law courts upon it; and he should then show that the plan might be carried out, including convenient approaches from the Temple and Somerset House, for a sum within £1,600,000, or a much less cost than any other scheme yet suggested. The right hon. gentleman added that he had received a communication from the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer to the effect that he and all the Judges with whom he had communicated—and there was only one he had not seen on the subject—were of opinion that "upon every ground, as regards the Bench, the Bar, the solicitor, the suitor, and the public, the Thames Embankment should be preferred as the site for the new law courts."

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

Mr. TREVELYAN moved for and obtained leave to introduce a bill to make better provision respecting Greenwich Hospital and the application of its revenues by further extending the system of out-pensions, which had been found to work well since the changes in 1865. With this view he proposed that only those who required the shelter of an infirmary should be in-pensioners; and these should be removed to Haslar and other hospitals, where they would be maintained out of the funds of the hospital. The building now used as an infirmary would be handed over to the trustees for the Dreadnought Hospital; but it had not yet been determined by the Government what use the large structure of Inigo Jones and his successors, facing the river, should be applied to. Another important part of the scheme was to take out of the workhouses all seamen who had been engaged in the service of the country, and provide for them by small pensions out of the funds of the hospital, so that they might be placed beyond the reach of poverty. It was also proposed to pay £4000 a year to the Board of Trade for division amongst those merchant seamen who might have contributed their monthly stipend for ten years and upwards to the hospital fund.

THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. LOCH then moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation and effect of the Scotch game laws.—Lord Elcho thought Government should take the question up.—Sir M'Lagan, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Macfie, Sir D. Wedderburn, Mr. P. A. Taylor, Sir H. A. Hoare, and Mr. Greene took part in the discussion. Mr. Bright and other members subsequently spoke, and finally the motion for a Committee was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IMPERIAL GAS COMPANY'S BILL.

The consideration of the Imperial Gas Company Bill occupied the first two hours of the sitting.

Mr. MORRISON proposed to recommit the measure to the former Select Committee, with a view to the insertion of clauses making it consistent with the provisions of the London Gas Act of last year. After some discussion, Mr. AYRTON suggested that two new members should be added to the Committee, one to represent the public and the other the gas company, but neither to be allowed to vote. To this Sir J. GRAY, a member of the Committee, objected, as calculated to convey an impression that the tribunal to which the bill had been referred was incompetent to deal fearlessly between the consumers and manufacturers of gas; but eventually Mr. Ayrton's suggestion was acceded to, and the bill ordered to be referred back to the Committee.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

Mr. DENMAN moved the second reading of the Law of Evidence Amendment Bill, and explained that its object was to remove the mischievous and irrational anomalies of the law, as at present administered, by sweeping away the restrictions which prevented petitioners and respondents in the Divorce Court, and plaintiffs and defendants in actions for breach of promise, from giving testimony in their own behalf. Another object of the bill was to empower the presiding Judge to receive evidence in criminal cases from persons having a conscientious objection to take an oath other than those now allowed by law to substitute an affirmation for an oath.

Mr. S. HILL moved, and Mr. WHEELHOUSE seconded, an amendment that the bill be read that day six months.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the second reading, and eventually

the amendment was negatived without a division and the bill was read the second time.

EXEMPTION OF CHARITIES FROM RATING.

Mr. WHEELHOUSE moved the second reading of a bill to exempt hospitals, infirmaries, and other similar charitable institutions from rating; and his motion was warmly supported by Sir H. Croft and other hon. members.

Mr. GOSCHEN, however, found himself unable to accept the measure, on account of the difficulty of fixing the point at which the principle of exemption, if once introduced, should stop.

Mr. SCLATER-BOTHOT concurred in this view of the matter, and Sir M. H. BEACH was further enforcing it at a quarter to six o'clock, when, according to the rules of the House, the debate was necessarily adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Government of India Act Amendment Bill and the Park-Gate Chapel Marriages Bill were severally read the second time.

The Militia Bill was passed through Committee.

The Norfolk Island Bishopric Bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In reply to Lord J. Manners, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the state of affairs in Ireland was occupying the most serious consideration of the Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said that, with a view to progress in Committee of the Irish Church Bill, he intended to ask the House to hold a morning sitting on Tuesday next, from two o'clock until seven.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Church Bill. Mr. DISRAELI's amendment on clause 27, to give to the general body of the Church the glebe-houses, &c., was the first for consideration.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that, although the Government had every desire to make a concession on this point, they were bound to carry out their engagements with respect to the general principles of the bill. Their object was to establish perfect equality.

Sir G. GREY would be glad to find Government were prepared to make some concession on this point, while at the same time they adhered to the principle of their measure.

The O'CONNOR DON said if the same liberality were extended to Maynooth as was asked for the glebe-houses he was willing to agree to both.

After a few words from Mr. J. HARDY and Sir J. GRAY, the Committee divided.

For the clause, 318; for the amendment, 227: majority against the amendment, 91.

Sir G. JENKINSON moved an amendment to clause 28 to the effect that the number of acres should not be limited, as was proposed by this clause.

Mr. GLADSTONE having said a few words in explanation, the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 28 was then agreed to.

On Clause 29 Mr. GREGORY moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to alter the date 1660 to 1608, and thereby include those grants and endowments which had taken place between those two periods.

Mr. LIDDELL was not satisfied about the future of the Irish Church; nor was he quite satisfied to leave it to the landlords of Ireland, as many could not afford to support the Church. He considered that the arbitrary date fixed on in the bill, 1660, was based on erroneous considerations, and the amendment suggested was just and reasonable, and ought to be assented to.

Sir R. PALMER thought that the date 1608 was injudicious.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the amendment had better not be pressed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE would remind the House that Cromwell respected the property, not because it was founded on what Mr. Bright called "Ecclesiastical rubbish," but because it was really the property of the Church, held by it for congregations. The bill ignored the right of the laity, but he trusted the Committee would be more liberal and just.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr. DISRAELI moved that the words "since the year 1660" be left out, the object being nearly the same as the above amendment.

After a lengthened discussion the amendment was negatived by a majority of 86.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

FINE-ART SUPPLEMENT.

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of May 15, there will be published a BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING, after the famous Picture by the late WILLIAM COLLINS, R.A., entitled

"SUNDAY MORNING."

This splendid Engraving will be carefully printed on Fine Paper, and will be well adapted for framing, as it will also be well worthy of a frame.

Price of the Paper and Supplement, 4d.

ORDERS SHOULD BE GIVEN EARLY TO SECURE COPIES.

Office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C., London.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

(In all cases to be paid in advance.)

Stamped Edition, to go free by post.

Three Months, 4s. 4d.; Six Months, 8s. 8d.; Twelve Months, 17s. 4d.

Post-Office Orders to be made payable to THOMAS FOX, Strand Branch.

Four Stamps should be sent for Single Copies.

Office: 2, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.



SILENT PROGRESS.

It is now admitted and acted upon as a principle in pathology that no curative movement in the human body is of use unless nature originates it. There, as elsewhere, Heaven helps those who help themselves, and really and truly Heaven helps no others. As to the body politic, there still remains a good deal of faith in nostrums and specifics. The old-fashioned fetishistic beliefs still linger in a great many out-of-the-way places, and in the minds of a large portion of the public. Women still adhere to them. If anything is complained of; if there is anything they think wrong going on, from Popery to drunkenness, they ask the one everlasting innocent question, "Why don't Government put a stop to it?" They have not learnt the lesson, or rather done the obvious sum in moral arithmetic, that you cannot get out of the body social any more than is in it; and that, in fact, all the punitive, directive, and preventive machinery of force which society can put in operation is merely in the nature of mutual assurance, a complicated machinery for distribution of risks, which alters nothing; that for all real moral change we must look to currents of originating force which lie higher up or deeper down; and that in proportion as our machinery of force respects those currents, seeks out their indications, and follows their lead, in that proportion only does it attain anything like true success, within even its own narrow limits.

We have come upon a time when there is in the minds of that miscellaneous body called the public a strong

tendency to forget this. Impatient—as anyone may well be impatient—of some of our social sorrows, there is a frequent outbreak of the cry, "Why don't Government put a stop to it?" and certain portions of the press which adopt a sensational policy are not slow to work the cry. But it is one of the most noticeable features of all high statesmanship that it is slow to listen to these confused noises. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, has always been exceedingly cautious in such matters, while he has, on the other hand, shown extraordinary sagacity in the invention or choice of measures which run parallel with the great main currents of improvement, and are sure to be, in some form or other, taken up into those main currents. The whole of his scheme for adapting the Post Office machinery to the easy use, for provident purposes, of the thrifty classes is a case in point. Our pleasure in this improvement would be much greater if we believed that the Post-Office people were paid for the extra labour thus thrown upon them; but the idea itself was a singularly sagacious and beneficent one. So was the change which permitted wine to be sold in refreshment-houses other than public-houses. There can be no doubt that this change, insignificant as it may appear to some people, is gradually working its way to most beneficent results. While one class are calling out for a permissive bill and another for a Maine liquor law right out, it happens that, under the influence of Mr. Gladstone's measure, quiet refreshment-houses are springing up here and there, at which, laugh who may, a small glass of wine may be had for as little as three-halfpence, or even a penny. These houses are largely frequented by the poor—the real, honest working man and his wife and daughter, and generally the very humble classes. It is without the smallest desire to exaggerate facts or to manipulate a topic that we state this. We have observed, and we say this is the fact. And what a fact! Even as far as it has gone, and supposing it would go no farther, it has done good. It has taken a certain amount of traffic from the gin-shop, and familiarised a certain number of poor people with something better than fire-water; and, assuredly, it will not stop where it is. There is plenty of room for more of these refreshment-houses, and it will speedily be found out that they pay—as, in truth, they do. And if, instead of plaguing us with their compulsory measures, agitators out of doors and members of Parliament in search of clap-trap, will just wait, we shall see a gradual diminution of intemperance by natural processes, of the kind which are alone effective.

INSANITY.

It is easy to get up panics, and, indeed, with an immense army of journalists and liners, it is a great deal too easy. But the truth comes out at last. For some few years past we have been accustomed to read solemn paragraphs about the increase of insanity in this country. Under the wear and tear of modern life we were told that our poor brains were more likely to give way than the brains of human beings at any previous stage of history. Now, as civilisation tends to increase of self-consciousness (and active self-consciousness is unfavourable to insanity), this was against probability. And it proves to be against facts. More insane people get registered and lodged as insane, but there is a decrease and not an increase in the ratio. And this in spite of the fact that in a high state of civilisation there is a great tendency to set down mere eccentricity as insanity. Two very diverse men—Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Charles Reade—have, each in his own peculiar vein, dealt with this topic; and it is, undoubtedly, too true that, at the instigation of interested persons, people are nowadays frequently declared insane upon evidence which proves nothing but the danger of doing anything unusual in times when character and manners tend more and more to flat convention and colourless stereotype.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A REVIVAL MEETING.—On Sunday evening at the Victoria Theatre the well-known Richard Weaver, "the converted coalheaver," was to deliver a farewell sermon, and an immense crowd attended. The rush was so great that, amongst other accidents, a child of about three months old was dragged out of its mother's arms and trampled under foot, and it was quite dead when picked up. There was, as is usual at these meetings, an inordinate proportion of women, and the screaming and fainting that ensued upon the crush to obtain admittance created considerable alarm.

PUNISHMENT OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards notifying that the following scale of fines for drunkenness will in future be enforced:—First and second acts, admonition or confinement to barracks, at the discretion of the commanding officer. For every subsequent act of drunkenness, if within three months of former act, 7s. 6d.; if over three and within six months, 5s.; if over six and within nine months, 2s. 6d.; if over nine and within twelve months, company entry; if over twelve months, to be treated as the first act. When the four preceding acts have been committed in twelve months, 2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing amounts. The fines to be levied in the colonial corps (the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment excepted) will in each case be one half the amounts above specified, and the maximum daily stoppage is to be 2d.

A SELF-REGISTERING BALLOT-BOX.—Mr. William Vassie, a working bootmaker, of 8, Charles-place, Kensington-square, has invented a self-registering ballot-box, by which it is hoped to avoid all possibility of tampering with the votes at Parliamentary and municipal elections. The model, which Mr. Vassie is ready to submit to the examination of all who are interested in such matters, is arranged for three candidates and two seats, with the capability of enlargement when necessary. The elector, being provided with two balls, deposits them in the holes above which are recorded the names of the candidates whom he wishes to support. These holes are in the upper part of the machine, which presents the appearance of a large, irregularly-shaped cabinet. The balls having been deposited (and each aperture is only large enough for one ball, thus preventing the possibility of a fraudulent increase of votes), the voter closes a lid over the holes, and the setting in motion of a spring causes the balls to fall into a receptacle at the side of the machine, and at the same time registers on separate dials at the base the number of the votes and the fact of the elector having voted. These operations are entirely concealed from the clerk who sits on the other side of the machine; and, should he attempt to tamper with the instrument by improperly touching the spring, a voter is registered, but no votes. Plumping is to be provided for by a separate slit, entirely distinct from the register. The model registers up to 1000, and some idea of the ingenuity with which it has been constructed may be derived from the fact that some of the internal wheels have been formed out of half-pence. Mr. Vassie has given six months to the making of this ingenious model, the conception of which it had taken a still longer period to mature.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, accompanied by the King of Greece, left Athens last Saturday and proceeded to Corfu.

QUEEN PIA OF PORTUGAL has just been ordered to Nice for the benefit of her health.

PRINCE NAPOLEON arrived at Naples on Sunday, and the Duke d'Aumale and the Count de Paris passed through the city on the same day on their way to Rome. King Victor Emmanuel left Naples on the arrival of Prince Napoleon, so that no interview took place between them.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY is said to be in a sinking condition.

MR. BASS, M.P., is so far improved in health as to be able to take a drive almost daily. As soon as the weather becomes settled and genial he will visit his favourite retreat in Scotland, where it is hoped his health will be thoroughly restored.

LORD LYTTLETON, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, and Sir Lawrence Peel are, it is said, to be nominated members of the new colonial order of Knighthood recently organised on the basis of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

LORD HYDE won the Brecon election, last Saturday, by a majority of 63, the numbers being 391 and 328. This is a Liberal gain, the late member, Mr. Howell Gwyn, who was unseated on petition, having been a Conservative.

ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A., one of our best-known Scottish painters, has just died. He was born in 1803.

GOVERNMENT, it is announced, are now negotiating for the purchase of Covent-garden Theatre for the purpose of using it as a central station for the telegraph system, when the arrangements at present in progress for transferring it under their control shall have been completed.

THE REV. DR. BELL, the inventor of the first reaping-machine, died a few days ago at his manse in Forfarshire.

THE SHIP ST. VINCENT, of Glasgow, was wrecked in Cook's Strait, New Zealand, on Feb. 14 last, a casualty which was attended with the loss of the captain and twenty-three of the crew.

THE HEREFORD CONSERVATIVES have abandoned their intention to petition against the recent return of Colonel Clive and Mr. Hoskyns.

A YOUNG LADY LIVES IN GEORGIA who has already been married to two brothers and is betrothed to a third.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT of the gifts presented to the Pope on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of entering the priesthood is estimated at twenty millions of francs.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHERS have been arrested in New York on a charge of swindling, by falsely representing that they were able to produce spiritual portraits of persons deceased.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD, who is prosecuting his investigation of the working of the poor-law systems of the Continent, has arrived at Brussels, en route for Holland.

THE STEAMER USELDA was wrecked on the Missouri river, on Saturday, with the loss of fifty lives. She ran over a snag, and her boilers afterwards burst. The passengers on board were troops.

AN APOSTOLICAL LETTER has been issued by Pius IX. according, on the occasion of the Ecumenical Council, a plenary indulgence in the form of a jubilee to all the faithful.

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was felt in Constantinople on the 19th ult. No damage was done, but stone houses of the most solid construction were shaken. The vibration was from north to south, and it was felt on both sides of the Bosphorus.

A TRADE DISPUTE AMONG THE STONEMASONS is reported to be pending in every large town of the kingdom, and a pressing invitation to settle it by arbitration has been signed by Lord Lichfield, Mr. Kettle, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hughes, Mr. S. Morley, and six of the principal trade secretaries.

THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, situate in Surrey-square, Old Kent-road, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. With the exception of the outer walls and the vestry, the entire building has fallen a sacrifice. As there had been no service in the church since Sunday, it is difficult to account for the origin of the fire.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE DUCHY OF LAUENBURG WITH PRUSSIA is shortly to take place, negotiations for that purpose having been concluded in Berlin between Count Bismarck and the representatives of the duchy.

M. EDGAR QUINET, the eminent French writer, who has lived for seventeen years in exile, has refused to stand as a candidate for Paris, though invited to do so by an influential body of the electors. His primary objection is an unwillingness to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

THE MILITARY COURT OF BRUSSELS has sentenced Captain Eeckhout, accused of personal violence towards M. Ladrice, a barrister, engaged in a case in which the defendant was interested, to a fortnight's imprisonment. Two other officers who had carried a challenge to the legal gentleman in the Captain's name were acquitted.

THE REV. BENJAMIN SPEKE, whose mysterious disappearance excited such general interest and almost consternation throughout the kingdom some two years ago, is likely to appear in another and more pleasing character very soon, as a bridegroom, he being engaged to be married to a daughter of a Wiltshire squire.

AN AMERICAN CONTEMPORARY says fish may be kept alive for ten days or more without water by filling their mouths with crumbs of bread saturated with brandy, and pouring a little brandy in their stomachs, after which, in this state, they may be packed in straw. They become alive in a few hours when again placed in fresh water.

THE DUNDEE AND PETERHEAD WHALING FLEETS have this year proved as successful as those of last year were unfortunate. On Monday the Arctic arrived at Dundee, bringing a total catch of 4000 seals, which are expected to yield about fifty tons of oil. Other vessels are reported to have caught much larger numbers, and but for an accident to her rudder the Arctic would have remained until May.

CAPTAIN J. G. PHILLIPS, said to be the last surviving officer who was present at the Battle of the Nile, died the other day. The deceased, who was in his eighty-sixth year, entered the Navy in May, 1796, as a volunteer, and served in the Minotaur as midshipman at the Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. He was afterwards present on shore at the capture of Naples, Civita Vecchia, Rome, &c.; co-operated in the siege of Genoa, and took part in the operations of 1801 in Egypt. He also served in one of eight boats cutting out the Esmeralda and Paz, Spanish corvettes, in Barcelona, Roads, in 1800.

THE DELABORE SLATE QUARRIES, in the north of Cornwall, have been the scene of a shocking catastrophe by which several lives have been lost. A portion of the machinery gave way, and those who were at work upon it were precipitated into the quarries, a depth of about 300 ft. Eight persons have been killed, six are severely injured, and five are missing.

M. VARIN, a popular dramatic author, has just died, at the age of seventy. He was the writer of about 150 pieces, mostly played at the Vaudeville, Variétés, and Palais Royal Theatres, among the best known being the "Saltimbanques," in which Frederick Lemaître obtained one of his greatest successes; the "Chambre à Deux Lits," the "Rue de la Lane," &c.

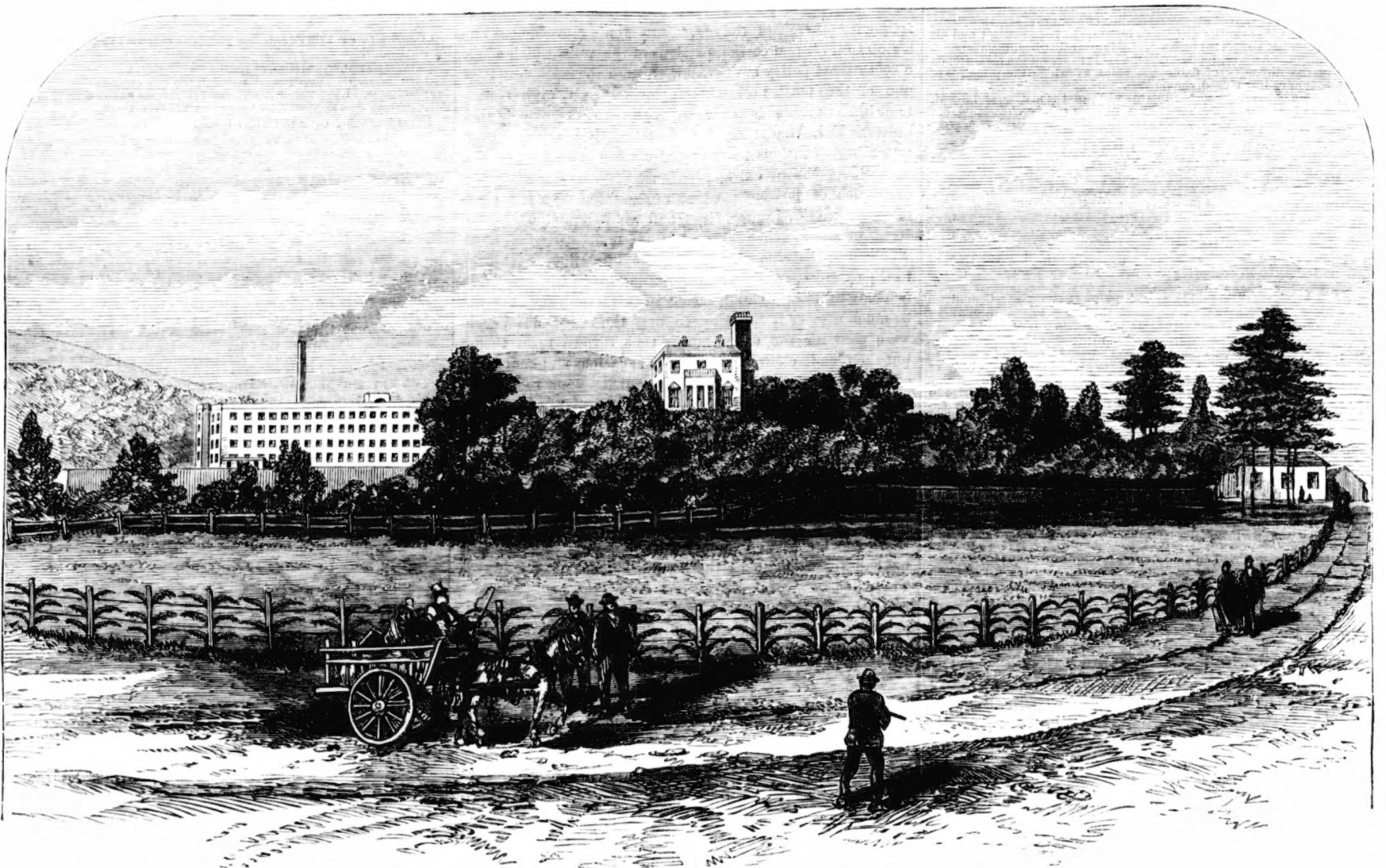
THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON GAS BILLS again had the Central Gas Bill under consideration on Tuesday. Mr. Hope Scott, on behalf of the Corporation of London, strenuously opposed the granting of powers to raise the full amount of share capital required, and the Committee finally agreed that the preamble of the bill had not been proved, and decided to make a special report to the House.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON held their annual meeting at the Adelphi Theatre, on Tuesday, under the presidency of Lord Houghton. It was stated in the report that the subscriptions for the year amounted to £11,109 10s. 6d., and that there was a reserve fund of £14,911 14s. 7d. The distribution of the prizes took place after the report had been read. The picture chosen for distribution to subscribers is Mulready's "Choosing the Wedding-Gown."

THE EXETER PEOPLE were hoaxed last Saturday evening. Somebody had been to the expense of announcing by posters that there was to be a velocipede-race for £50 in the city, and crowds assembled at the place indicated to see it. There was no race, but the crier informed the expectant sightseers that the Mayor and magistrates had forbidden the race in the city, and that it would consequently take place at a later hour in a village a mile or two distant. Some hundreds of persons accordingly started for the village named, but on arriving there found they had been duped again.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, at a meeting held last Saturday afternoon, adopted a petition to Parliament praying for certain alterations in the provisions of the Endowed Schools Bill. Amongst other suggestions was one to the effect that as the college is the only chartered corporation of schoolmasters in England, it was but reasonable that it should have the privilege of being represented in the proposed Educational Council.

DEATH OF THE LAST DESCENDANT OF TILLY.—The line of Count Tilly, the celebrated opponent of Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War, has just become extinct by the decease of Count Charles Gustavus Edward Augustus von Tserclas Tilly, at the ripe old age of eighty-five. He had been Chamberlain to the King of Holland and a member of the Eque-trian Order of Brabant, and was the last direct descendant of Everard von Tserclas Tilly, the liberator of Brussels in 1596, and of his descendant above alluded to, who was Generalissimo of the Catholic League in the seventeenth century.



PORTLAW COTTON-MILLS, WATERFORD, IRELAND.—(FROM A SKETCH BY W. S. BLACK, ESQ., STAFF SURGEON.)

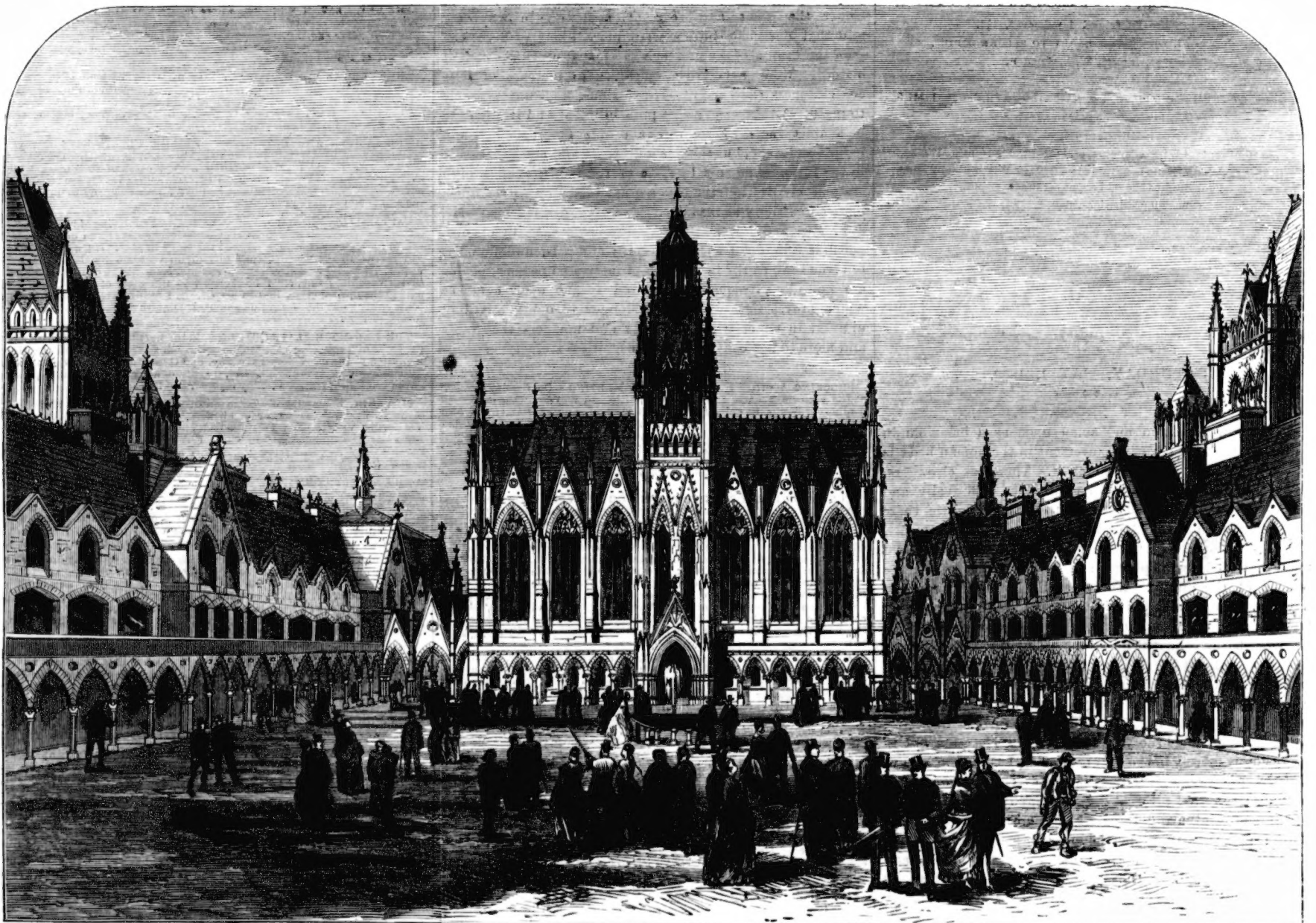
PORTLAW MILLS, IRELAND.

WE this week publish an Engraving which illustrates what may be done for Ireland by the introduction of industrial occupation for the people, and we feel certain that a great deal more might be accomplished in the same direction could the three essential requisites of capital, enterprise, and security be obtained as amply in other parts of the country as at Portlaw.

Portlaw is in the county of Waterford, nine miles from Water-

ford, and contains 3647 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Clodagh, and is of modern origin. Within the last twenty years there was scarcely a cabin to be seen on the spot which is now the site of a handsome and flourishing town. It is solely indebted for its growth and prosperity to Messrs. Malcolmson and Sons, who introduced the cotton manufacture and erected mills for carrying it on upon an extensive scale. The town is on the confines of Curraghmore Park, the residence of the Marquis of Waterford, from which

it is separated only by the Clodagh, on the banks of which the mills are built. The number of houses is 489, which are mostly laid out in streets diverging from a centre near the road to the works, while others lie along the sides of the stream. The factory is a spacious lofty building, with a flat roof carrying a reservoir of water, and is fitted up with the most improved machinery, propelled by three huge water-wheels and three steam-engines, unitedly of 300-horse power. Constant employment is afforded to more than 1000



COLUMBIA MARKET, BETHNAL-GREEN, ERECTED BY MISS BURDETT-COUTTS.

persons of all ages and sexes. Numerous trades connected with the works furnish further means in the town, and in all the various departments it is calculated that 4000 persons are supported by this industry. The cotton goods are bleached on the premises, and are sent to the home markets and to America. Two dispensaries are maintained for the benefit of the working people, under the care of a resident surgeon. There are also two hotels, a post office, billiard-rooms and reading-rooms, a police-station, Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, and a temperance society. The town and mills are well worth the tourist's inspection, and can be reached easily from Waterford. Our Engraving represents the large mills and Mr. Pim's house, with the Curraghmore woods in the background. We are indebted to Lewis's "Topographical Ireland" for some of the above details.

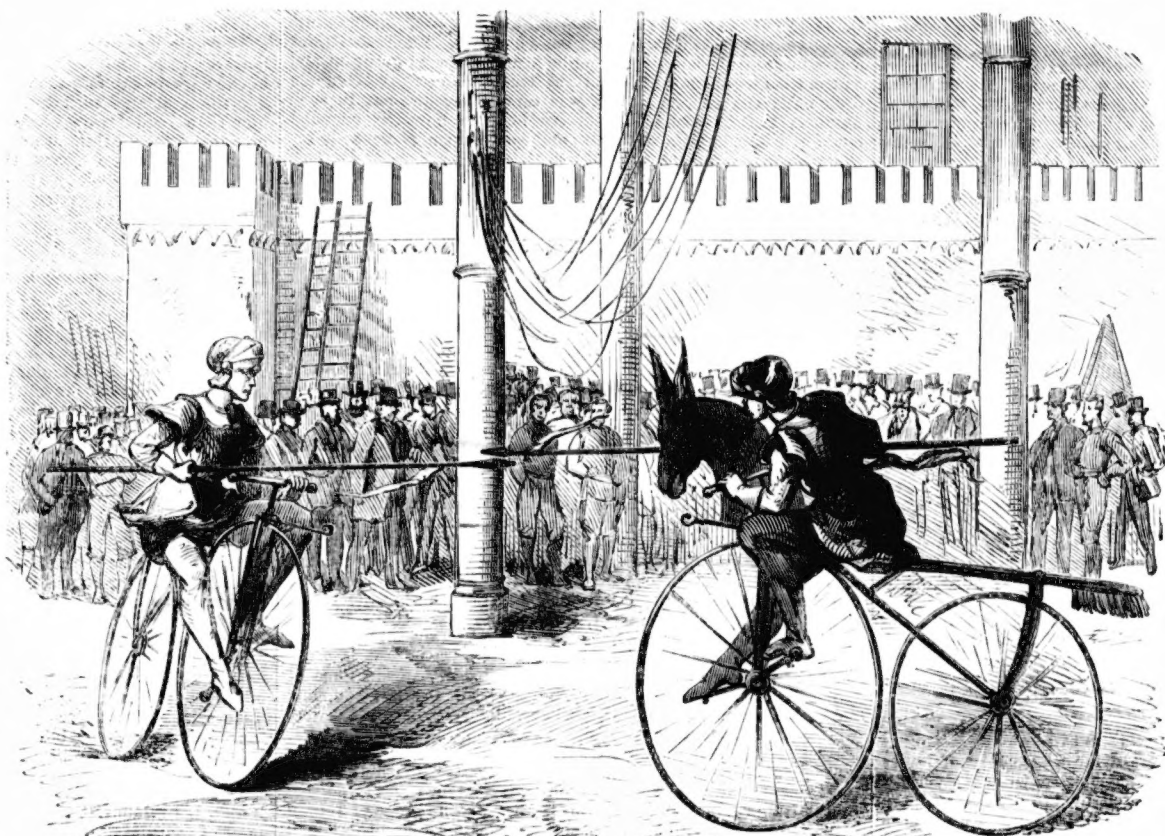
COLUMBIA MARKET.

COLUMBIA MARKET, at Bethnal-green, erected at the cost of Miss Burdett-Coutts, was opened for business on Wednesday last. The Duchess of Cambridge and other members of the Royal family, with many of the aristocracy and clergy, the local authorities, and the volunteers, took part in the ceremony. The day was observed as a general holiday in the district; the weather was magnificent, and the festival—for such it may be called—was entirely successful. Indeed, a more interesting occurrence, or one more likely to be fraught with benefit to the neighbourhood in which the market stands, it would be difficult to conceive; and no wonder that a feeling of grateful admiration is everywhere entertained for the excellent lady who has conferred the great boon of a commodious and elegant public market upon a district which stood peculiarly in need of such a structure. Of the edifice inaugurated on Wednesday we have already given some description; but the subjoined details will not be uninteresting.

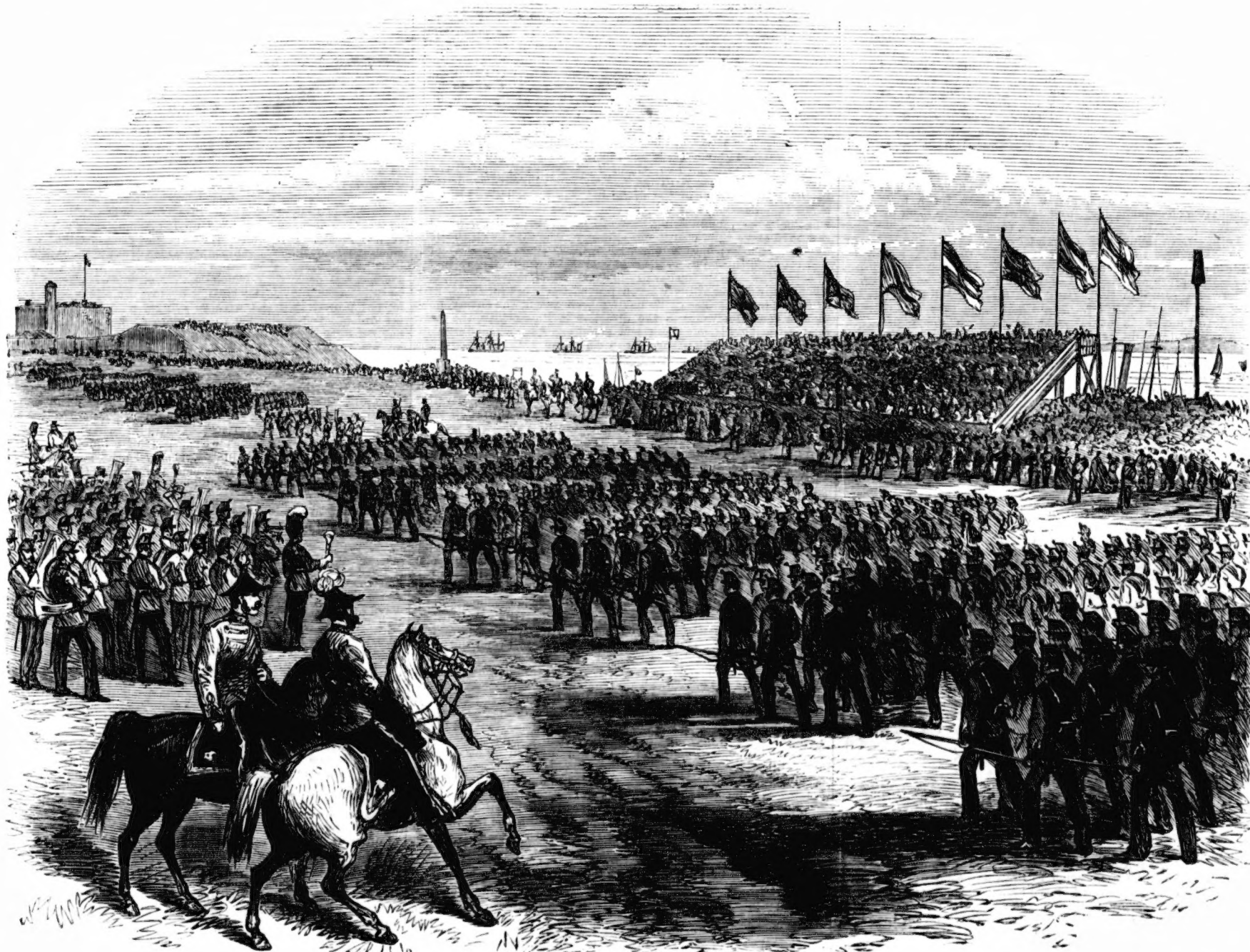
Columbia Market covers a space of about two acres, near Shore-ditch Church, to the east of Hackney-road. A new road, which awaits naming, has been laid out on the north, and here we find the front of the quadrangular group of buildings constituting the market. The style is the early geometrical, the most striking feature being the noble structure designated the market-hall. It

risks to a considerable height, and is faced by a large open space called the market-yard, guarded with iron railings and gates. The entrance to the hall is by a flight of steps leading up through a lofty arched doorway, over which appear a couple of colossal figures, representing angels with partially-extended wings, holding in their hands scrolls inscribed with scriptural mottoes. Passing on into the interior, we gaze up to the groined roof of varnished pine, an altitude of 50 ft. Clustered pillars of polished Aberdeen and Peterhead granite, bound together at intervals by bronze bands, go towering upwards, in slender and graceful fashion, bearing on their metallic capitals the moulded ribs of the roof. Mullioned and traceried windows admit the light; and, while the general appearance is somewhat ecclesiastical, the effect is exceedingly cheerful, the windows being large and the

and are 210 ft. in length by 45 ft. in width. They each consist of six shops and two wings, flanking a central archway leading to the quadrangle. The buildings are four stories high, including the basement. The wings are four stories high, exclusive of their basements, which are cellared for market purposes. In one wing we find "The Sir Francis Burdett Coffee-House and Dining-Rooms," while another is devoted to the sale of unadulterated beer, any failure in the character of the supply rendering the occupant liable to ejection. The other wings are intended as residences of a somewhat superior kind, to be let in floors, which are designed for the benefit of City clerks. The south side of the quadrangle consists of a gate-house and two arcades, the entire range being 160 ft. in length and 35 ft. in breadth. The gatehouse is of three stories and has a lofty archway with ornamental iron



VELOCIPEDE TOURNAMENT IN THE GYMNASIUM, LIVERPOOL.



REVIEW OF REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS AT PORTSMOUTH: THE MARCH PAST.

gates. The arcades are only one story high, and open out on to the public pavement in Crabtree-row. The area of each arcade is 2275 square feet, and each will be supplied with a granite washing-fountain. Of all the buildings it may be said that they are both substantial and ornamental, and the materials generally of a simple and inexpensive character. The walls are of yellow brick, relieved with terra-cotta and Portland stone. The roofs are covered with Cumberland slates of a delicate green colour, said to possess great strength and hardness. In the market-hall slabs of polished Irish marble, very hard and of close grain, are employed both as a matter of taste and cleanliness. Almost all the external woodwork is of teak. The buildings have been five years in course of construction, having been commenced in May, 1861. The design is by Mr. H. A. Darbishire, and the works have been carried out in a most unexceptionable manner by the firm of Messrs. W. Cubitt and Co.

Columbia Market and the adjacent square stand forth in strange contrast to the wretched buildings which are contiguous. Crabtree-row displays its broken-down ugliness in an undulating line of rickety structures facing the southern entrance to the market. It is understood that Miss Coutts would gladly demolish these hovels, but for the present there are difficulties in the way. In the mean time the contrast is instructive.

Returning again to the market-hall, we take note of the twenty-four shops which occupy the sides on the ground floor. Above is a raised platform, comprising four galleries, each with an area of 676 square feet, intended for the sale of flowers, roots, fruit, &c. The shops in the market-hall furnish accommodation for what are termed second-class dealers, the places being small, though admirably fitted up. The arrangements for lighting with gas will not fail to secure a striking effect. The first-class dealers are to be found in the arcades, where there are twelve large shops with residences above. Third-class dealers will occupy 273 spaces of 6 ft. square on the ground floor and in the galleries of the market-hall and in the south arcades; while fourth-class dealers will occupy 400 spaces, each 6 ft. square, in the central quadrangle. At present there is a very fair prospect that the market will be well tenanted.

VELOCIPEDE TOURNAMENT AT LIVERPOOL.

LAST Saturday afternoon there was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen at the Liverpool Gymnasium, to witness a variety of performances on the bicycle, arranged by the members of the Liverpool Velocipede Club. The sports took place under the presidency of Mr. P. B. Drinkwater, Messrs. Hulley and Anderson acting as masters of the ceremonies. The sports began, at three o'clock, with tilting at the ring. To the musical notes of a mixed band seven competitors mounted their spirited wheels, and with a flourish of trumpets the sports began. The competition was rather monotonous, and every seemed glad when it was over. Mr. R. W. Leyland was declared the winner by six points, and indeed he had no rival. The rings were very small, and certainly required a good eye; though on an even floor, and with perfect regularity of motion, it would be nothing like so difficult a feat as a similar performance on horseback in the open field. The next event was a broadsword combat on foot between Messrs. W. Ross and J. Robertson, and J. Hay and O. W. Munn. But bicyclic was the passion—or the mania—of the hour; and all were impatient for "Throwing the Javelin on Bicycles," which produced eight competitors. A target was fixed at a distance of three or four yards from the nearest point approachable on bicycle. At first the practice was very bad, but Messrs. Franghiadi and W. H. Eaton rapidly improved, and getting the range, kept it, making some capital goals. Mr. Franghiadi was at length declared the winner by twelve points, he having scored thirty-nine, out of which there were three goals, against Mr. Eaton's twenty-seven, in which there were two goals. Fencing by Messrs. Kup, Nysted, McDonald, and McNeel, in which there was some very clever play; a general mêlée in fencing by ten members, and bayonet exercise by three members—all on foot, of course—filled up the interval until the "Evolutions on Bicycles," in which a number of complex movements were performed by seven members, led by Mr. Franghiadi. Many of the movements were loudly applauded. The next event was "The Sabre vs. Bayonet," by Messrs. Houlgrave, Turner, Picton, and Ross, in which the sabre had decidedly the best of it. Next came the sensation of the day, reviving, in burlesque, all the glories of the tournament of old, Messrs. J. M. Caw and A. S. Pearson being respectively "the Red Cross Knight" and "the Black Cross Knight," donned knightly armour; and Mr. Caw, who has evidently a realistic turn of mind, greatly heightened the effect of his turn-out by converting his bicycle into a veritable hobby-horse, with immense ears, and a hand-brush for a tail. The redoubtable champions had their lances handed to them by their faithful squires, the challenge sounded, they met in full career, and one could have thought that earth trembled at the dire shock of arms. The first to come to grief was the Red Cross Knight of traditional renown, but he soon remounted, and in the next joust was simply revenged, for the gallant steed of he of the black cross took fright, ran into the nearest circle of spectators, and ignominiously threw his rider. Again and again they joust with varied fortune, until at last, incited to high deeds of arms, they resolved to do or die; they started in full career, both lances well in rest, and with a mighty crash they met, recoiled, and both fell prone. After such a display of valour, they retired, as may be supposed, amidst enthusiastic applause, with the blissful consciousness, no doubt, that both had won undying fame. Messrs. McNeel and Kup, light-weights, and Messrs. Rushton and McNichol, heavy weights, entertained the assembly with a spirited display of boxing, which it is scarcely necessary to say was not on bicycles. The next item, however, "broadsword attack," was on those most perplexing of machines, Messrs. Caw and Pearson made the first essay, but candour compels us to state that they did not seem particularly fond of it. Their success was certainly not so marked as in the tilting. The next pair, Messrs. E. Yeves and R. Yeves, being perhaps less experienced in the consequences, went to work with greater vigour, and their exchanges, tricks, and avoidings were all very good, and they earned much applause. The spectators were then treated to a display of fancy riding by seven members. Mr. Franghiadi again distinguished himself by his perfect management of his bicycle, even going to the extent of writing a letter at full speed, controlling his vehicle by his feet alone. Other members rode side-saddle and in all kinds of ways, and one daring youth, whose education on the subject of the value of human life must have been greatly neglected, actually stood up on the saddle when at full speed. After some more sword exercises, the sports concluded with a grand promenade of some score velocipedists, during which there were several collisions and spills. The entertainment as a whole was novel and interesting, and at times funny, but certainly we saw nothing so delightful as to tempt one to become a member of the brotherhood of bicyclics. We may be prejudiced, or it may be a case of the fox and the grapes, but we certainly fail to find anything either graceful, comfortable, or desirable in such a method of getting over the ground.—*Liverpool Albion*.

THE HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

A REVIEW of the volunteers of the southern and western counties, with the troops in garrison, was held at Portsmouth on Monday, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, K.C.B., the officer commanding the south-west military district. As a county review simply, there can be no occasion to draw any comparison between it and the annual gatherings of the volunteers under metropolitan volunteer arrangements; but this much may be observed, that it was held in the centre of the most extensive of all the coast defences of the kingdom, and that the artillery and infantry of the regular forces which took part in it fully equalled the strength of the volunteers present. The day opened brightly, and continued exceptionally fine throughout. All shops and places of business were closed, and the inhabitants spent the day on Southsea-

common, or in the highways and byways, wherever there was a chance of witnessing the arrival of volunteers, the gathering of the troops of the garrison, the sham fight, and, lastly, the departure of the volunteers who had come from a distance. Excursion-trains arrived during the morning, bringing large numbers of visitors, and as the time for the mustering of the troops on Southsea-common drew near, the general public was everywhere present in such numbers that it became difficult to imagine how the common could give standing-room for all, and space upon it be kept for the movements of the volunteers and troops.

The 13th Surrey Rifles (Guildford) was the first corps to march into the town from the railway station, and it piled arms on the glacis near the Montague ravelin about eleven a.m. Corps from Brighton, Salisbury, Weymouth, Christchurch, and other places arrived shortly afterwards, and followed the example of their comrades from Guildford. Soon after one p.m. detachments of the 33rd and 35th Regiments and of the Royal Marine Light Infantry marched on to Southsea-common and were posted on the ground to keep it clear for the movements of the troops, and by two p.m. the Royal Marine Artillery arrived on the ground, in two battalions, and took up their assigned position on the right of the line of alignment. Just before three o'clock the entire forces to be reviewed, regulars and volunteers, were drawn up in line of contiguous columns, and immediately afterwards the reviewing officer, Lieutenant-General Sir George Buller, accompanied by a numerous staff of officers and a mounted escort, galloped on to the ground, and, halting in front, was received with a general salute.

A brief inspection of the force as it stood was made by Sir G. Buller, and the march past immediately followed in open columns of companies. The volunteer cavalry led, a body of magnificently mounted horsemen, under the command of Colonel Bowers, the well-known master of one of the Hampshire hunts. Two field batteries of Royal Artillery followed. The Marine Artillery, the second battalion 13th Regiment, 101st, and 67th succeeded, making up the first division, under Brigadier-General Carey, all marching past irreproachably.

The second division was led by the field battery of six guns of the 3rd Hants Volunteer Artillery, followed by the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Hants Volunteer Garrison Artillery, all of whom looked well. All the volunteer infantry marched past very steadily, with arms at the trail. The Brighton men especially distinguished themselves by their steadiness, and looked exceedingly well in their scarlet tunics; but they were rivalled both in appearance and steadiness by the Hants Engineers from Southampton. The greys of Hampshire and Sussex, with the greens of Surrey, Dorset, and the Isle of Wight, indeed, all did well. The march past occupied exactly half an hour.

The force was now divided into two bodies, one as the attacking force, under the command of Major-General Lysons, C.B., marching out to the eastward of Southsea Castle, and taking up a position there preparatory to advancing to the attack; and the defending force, under the command of Major-General Carey, retiring within the walls of Portsmouth for the defence of the place. Out seaward, between Spithead and the Horse Shoal, lay the Scorpion turret-sloop, with bulwarks down and steam up, ready to engage Southsea Castle when signalled; while further off, half hid in the haze which covered the water, lay the six screw gun-boats which were ready to aid her in the attack. Captain Courtney, flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope, commanded the flotilla. The gun-boats soon began to give signs of their intention to enter the fray, and, in reply to a signal from Admiral Hope's steam-yacht, the Fire-Queen, began to creep in slowly towards the castle.

A gun fired from the King's Bastion of the town fortifications gave the alarm, which was immediately followed by Southsea Castle opening fire from the guns on its keep upon the Scorpion and her fleet of gun-boats. The enemy's fleet were some time before they replied to the fire from the castle; but the six smaller craft were gradually closing up round the turret-sloop which lay near the entrance to the harbour channel, and right under the guns of the castle. The enemy's land force in the mean time were advancing against the castle along the line of sea beach from the eastward, with the volunteer cavalry and artillery in advance, the latter opening fire upon the left flank of the castle. The gun-boats had now taken up a position inside the Scorpion, and within half a dozen cables' lengths of the seaward defences of the castle, and opened fire, the little Staunch coming up the last, with her 12-ton gun peeping out grimly through her bow port. A reconnoitring force, while this attack was being made upon the castle by the land and sea forces of the enemy, issued from the garrison, composed of the 67th Infantry and a field battery of Royal Artillery, and felt their way towards the enemy. The latter advanced his cavalry, driving in the sharpshooters of the 67th; but the latter formed square, threw in a heavy Snider fire, driving off the venturous horsemen, and the battery, unlimbering, hastened the cavalry in their retreat. A second and a third charge were made by the cavalry on the left flank of the 67th; but the South Hampshire again formed square, and repulsed them just as the castle hauled down its flag in token of surrender. Again the cavalry made a very effective charge, but the fire of rifle and artillery again proved too much for them, and drove them back. The castle having been taken, the enemy now made a general advance in the direction of Portsmouth, the gun-boats covering his left flank and engaging the town batteries in advance. The enemy pushed forward a strong body of skirmishers and drove back the reconnoitring force, which retired slowly across the common and towards the walls of the town, covered by skirmishers and artillery fire. The retreat of the 67th Regiment and the artillery over the common and into the fortress, covered by a heavy fire from the artillery mounted on the town defences, was one of the most effective events of the day. The enemy advanced with a strong line of skirmishers and field artillery in front. With the latter marched a naval officer and a body of seamen landed from the fleet, carrying the ensign of the captured castle. The third brigade of the enemy, by a flank movement executed simultaneously with the advance of his fourth brigade over the common through the streets of Southsea, debouched in front of the town defences at the centre and on the extreme left. The enemy then, uniting his entire force, prepared to assault the fortress, and attacked it throughout the whole length of its defence, his fleet redoubling their fire upon the seaward face of the defences. The naval attack failed utterly, as it was intended to do, and the fleet, succumbing to the more powerful artillery of the fortress, surrendered, and was taken into the harbour. The assault of the enemy on the land face of the fortress was partially successful at the first onset, his storming columns getting possession of the Montague and King's ravelins. A heavy fire opened from the main ramparts upon the two ravelins and along the entire face of the works by the defenders soon rendered the position of the assailants untenable, and the outworks were regained. A sortie by the garrison with the second battalion of the 13th Regiment and a battery of field artillery on the enemy's right flank compelled him to abandon his position on the left of the defence; and a second sortie against his right, following immediately upon the first, completed his discomfiture, and ended in his retreat, covered by his cavalry and artillery with lines of skirmishers. This ended the day's proceedings. All engaged, the regular troops as well as the volunteers, seemed to enter into the afternoon's work before them in the best possible spirit. The review was got over in excellent time, and by six o'clock many of the volunteers who had come to the review from a distance had left again by rail for their homes.

THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.—King George of Hanover has addressed a protest to the Sovereigns of Europe against the sequestration of his property by the Prussian Government. He denies that he maintained the Hanoverian Legion in France with any hostile designs on Prussia. "How was it possible," the King asks, "that some 700 or 800 unarmed refugees could compromise the safety of a State like Prussia? How does it happen that at Berlin it was declared to be necessary to take defensive measures against them? The only thing which is true is that I did not leave these political refugees without assistance." In like manner his Majesty denies that the speech he made at a family gathering was open to the construction put upon it. He did but express confidence in Heaven and in his rights.

THE LOUNGER.

"WE are going to take a leap in the dark," said Lord Derby when the Reform Bill was running its course through Parliament. This was a strange avowal for a statesman to make. It was, however, true. To Lord Derby and his followers it was a leap in the dark, or say into the dark. Mr. Palgrave, when he plunged into the Arabian desert, was not more ignorant of what was before him than Lord Derby was of the effects which this bill would produce. I should think, though, that light is breaking round Lord Derby now, and I fancy that he and his followers would gladly retrace their steps—leap back again, if they could. But *nulla vestigia retrosum*. There is no stepping back. Time never backs his engine. The most prominent effect of this measure is the almost entire destruction of the Conservative party in the House of Commons. There is, it is true, a Conservative party; but such a pitiful party, surely, never was seen there before. It is so weak in numbers that it can literally do nothing. If the Liberals toss it a concession, as one tosses a bone to a hungry dog, well; but if not, it has no power to get anything. And, not only is it numerically weak, its intellectual weakness is still more deplorable. And what changes are going on, and what revolutions—quiet, peaceful revolutions—are looming in the future! The Irish Church is clearly doomed. Its doom is as inevitable as the rising of to-morrow's sun. "The Lords will not pass the bill," some of the Conservatives chuckle, rubbing their hands; "thank God we have a House of Lords!" The Lords will pass the bill, that is certain; possibly not this very bill. They may—but I don't think they will—screw their courage up to throw this bill out. But think you that the sibyl will not go to them again? There is a rumour about that if the Lords should reject the bill, her Majesty will instantly prorogue Parliament for a fortnight to enable Gladstone to bring in another bill. In such case, Parliament would sit far into the autumn; and I should not be surprised if this were to be. A Minister with 120 majority at his back, we may be sure, will not be trifled with.

In 1862 I saw a sight in the House of Commons. It was past midnight; the morning light was peering in through the windows upon some sixty or seventy members, most of them Conservatives, fighting over a game bill introduced by Sir Baldwin Leighton, member for South Shropshire. The object of the bill was to extend the law. Amongst other things, it made rabbits game, and policemen gamekeepers. The Liberals were few, and deserted by their leader, Lord Palmerston, who had gone home to bed, on purpose, most of us believed. He wished the bill to pass, but did not like to be seen actually supporting it. Sir George Grey, to his honour, gallantly opposed it; but he was badly supported, many of the Ministers of the Crown fighting against him. On the other hand, the Conservatives were numerous, and almost rabid. And so the bill was got through Committee, and ultimately became law. And a most iniquitous law it is. It is a satisfaction to know that its author was for his offences in this business sent to the rightabout at the next general election. Well, that is what I saw on that summer morning in 1862. On Tuesday last I saw another sight. Again the game question was before the House. But what a change had come over it! Mr. Loch, the member for the Wick burghs, auditor on the Duke of Sutherland's estates, moved for a committee to inquire into the game laws of Scotland, with a view to their mitigation, if not abolition. But this was not the principal thing seen. John Bright rose from his seat on the Treasury bench and eloquently denounced the entire system of game laws; and as he spoke loud cheers arose from the strong party behind him, and as I looked and listened I ventured to prophesy that the utter extinction of these old feudal laws is not far ahead. Scotland begins the war. The agriculturists there pay high rents and farm high, and, moreover, hold their lands on leases, and can speak their minds without fear. In Scotland there will soon be no game laws; and one needs no Divine afflatus to foresee that England will soon follow suit.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

The *British Quarterly* has improved almost out of sight and knowledge. Its articles are now almost all of them varied, brief, yet sufficient, and nearly always interesting. The present number includes among its topics, Mrs. Oliphant, the Law of Marriage, Robert Browning, Romanism in France, Panperism, the Brahmo Somaj of India, and (of course) the Irish Church Debate. The paper on Mrs. Oliphant is too brief, and, though good, is not quite ample. I have always been surprised that Dissenters should be able to speak so mildly of the "Salem Chapel;" with all its power, it is a mere caricature of Dissent, and it has glaring faults. The young minister himself is by no means an apostolic or even decently unworldly person—there are plenty of Dissenting ministers better than he is, and he winds up his Salem career with a bit of very vile logic. It is quite true that you cannot tell at once an anonymous novel by Mrs. Oliphant—at least, not without difficulty. But her peculiar vein of satire helps you a little, and she has one peculiarity which is very strongly marked. It may be called a metaphysical "kicking against the pricks"—an undertone of protest, as if she were very angry with the universe, and yet did not feel at liberty to do more than snub it. Going to another topic, it is high time that the Scotch, if they mean to stick up for their marriage law—as some able journalists of that country have publicly declared they will—I say it is high time they began to take action. There is an evident tendency to take for granted that they will "cave," and that easily. The *B. Q.* was never, on the whole, dissenting to the backbone; and who can refrain from a smile at a sentence like this:—"It may be that some of our readers will refuse to accept any plan which can possibly give to the Christian minister the aspect of a functionary of the State." We should think, indeed, it may be the case with a good many of the "readers" in question; and the *B. Q.*, in the little bit of special pleading which follows, abandons at a stroke the very basis of political Dissent. However, the late Dr. Vaughan never admitted it. I have again to say that the short literary notices of this periodical are in the highest degree creditable to it.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Burlesque must, sooner or later, undergo some radical change; and the first step in a new direction was made by Mr. F. C. Burnand in an eccentric production called "The Military Billy Taylor; or, the War in Cariboo," played at the NEW ROYALTY last Thursday week. I am not of those who rave against burlesque as a monster to be utterly weighed down and crushed by the sheer ponderosity of "high-class" literature; but, at the same time, I see a great deal in modern burlesques that is offensive to good taste. They are not always cleverly written; and the eternal repetition of the same class of strained jocularity, the same class of repulsive comic song, the same old wearisome breakdown, has become exceedingly tiresome. Still, there is much that is good in burlesques, even in modern burlesques, which, I venture to think, are as good as burlesques were thirty years ago. There are lines in some of Mr. Byron's burlesques which I shall never forget; there is "business" in some of Mr. Burnand's burlesques which will survive in my recollection when matters of grave moment have faded from it. But, with all its good qualities and all its bad qualities, we have had enough of it in its present form; and a change must shortly come to pass. Burlesque, in some form or other, will always exist on our stage. It has been a necessity of every age since the days of Aristophanes; but its form has undergone many changes, and another change is in store for it. Why have burlesques hitherto been written in rhyme? This is a question which seems to have occurred to Mr. Burnand, and he has endeavoured to refute the supposed necessity for jingling rhymes at every tenth syllable by writing a burlesque without any rhymes at all. "The Military Billy Taylor" is simply an ordinary burlesque, with puns, songs, and dances, but written in simple prose. There is no doubt that most men find it easier to write in prose than in verse; and, if a pun is to be given, it can be given more effectively in prose than in verse, for the sense has not to be

turned topsy-turvy in order to shape the line in which it is conveyed into proper decasyllabic form. In short, the writer is writing much more at his ease when he is writing prose than when he is writing verse; and it is difficult to see wherein lies the peculiar attraction of rhymed metre that justifies a comic poet in selecting it as a vehicle for his meaning, in spite of the many obvious drawbacks by which it is attended.

The "Military Billy Taylor" seems to have been put forth by Mr. Burnand as a feeler, to ascertain how far the public appeared disposed to accept the innovation he prepared for them, and the ostensible success of the performance will probably induce him to write more pieces in the same fashion. I can't say that "The Military Billy Taylor" is altogether a burlesque after my own heart. I like pretty sparkling music, neat lines, just puns, and a graceful story; whereas "Billy Taylor" is remarkable principally for the eccentricity of its "business;" but in its peculiar line I must admit that it is perfectly successful, and I am particularly glad that it is so, as it is an experiment in the right direction. Mr. Dewar has a part intended to be somewhat analogous to that of Captain Crostree; but he made little of it. Miss Oliver and Miss Saunders, as Lady Clara Veer de Veer (*sic*) and Billy Taylor, were the life and soul of the piece. Mr. Danvers played very amusingly as Sergeant McDougal, an Irish Highlander, who is subsequently transformed into a Scotch North American Indian. It is a treat to see this really clever low comedian out of petticoats at last. A bevy of pretty girls helped to fill the minor parts. The piece was perfectly successful; and Mr. Burnand was called before the curtain.

"Life for Life" is to be transplanted to the ADELPHI on Monday.

FINE ARTS.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, has been reopened after an interval devoted to the rearrangement of the pictures. The collection is now spread over eleven rooms, instead of being crowded into six; and the clumsy screens which formerly filled the centre of the galleries have been taken away. We need hardly remark that the improvement is thus far very considerable; for the additional space will enable large crowds to circulate freely and without the sense of suffocation always experienced in the holidays. The advantage of the change in respect to the pictures individually is equally great. Many had long been placed high up, where their beauties were entirely lost, and others of a contradictory character placed side by side in offensive contrast. This is nowhere the case now. The rooms, for the most part, are, as the public are aware, of an ordinary kind—not exactly barns, but certainly not sufficiently imposing for a National Gallery; but, at least, the total effect of the rooms have been greatly enhanced by the changes made. The visitor is able, for the first time, to survey each room from end to end, and the impression, if not grand, is at least pleasing.

Some of the English pictures, which, for want of space in Trafalgar-square, have hitherto been located at the Kensington Museum, are now brought back, and a room is devoted to them. Among them are the best examples we possess by Reynolds and Gainsborough—familiar pictures, favourites with the public. To these have been added Gainsborough's picture of the Bailie Family, a large work bequeathed to this nation by Alexander Bailie, of Naples.

Turner's works now occupy two rooms, and are seen to perfection, the finer examples being placed upon the line. The works of Rubens, Rembrandt, Cyp, and Vandyke occupy a large share of a large room, and it may be said of some of these that they are now to be well seen for the first time, having hitherto occupied places where their merits were very imperfectly displayed. Among the Dutch masters the domestic scene of a lady and her cook in the back-yard of a Dutch mansion, lately acquired by Mr. Boxall in Paris, will be seen for the first time. In all the gallery, perhaps, nothing finer will be found than this remarkable example from the pencil of De Hoghe. It is a gem of light, shade, and colour. "The Entombment," by Michael Angelo, will also appear for the first time on the National Gallery walls, where it is calculated to create a feeling for the sublime in art. Even in its incompleteness, an earnestness of purpose prevails, sadly wanting in most pictures produced in these days. The hand of time has treated it harshly; notwithstanding, its ancient glory is not wholly lost; for, amid the decay we deplore, its wondrous contours still speak in the eloquent language of inspiration.

The works of Raphael and contemporary painters appropriately complete the small room, where "The Entombment" is placed. In an adjoining small room are the famous works of Perugino, Francia, Correggio, and Mantegna. In the long room we are surrounded by the splendid creations of the old Venetian masters, some of them the wonder and envy of Europe. The fine altarpiece by Crevelli, from the collection of Prince Demidoff, has also found a place. It is divided into panels containing pictures of saints clothed in rich vestments, and decorated with stones in imitation of various kinds of precious gems. It will be regarded as a monument of painstaking care and devotion—an offering to religion such as only an earnest, fervent old pre-Raphaelite painter could make. In this brief review we omit much that is deserving of notice; but we have, we trust, said enough to send people to Trafalgar-square to see the national pictures.

Much credit is due to the director, Mr. Boxall, and to the secretary, Mr. Wornum, for the taste and energy they have respectively shown in making so great a change in so brief a period. We repeat what we have before had occasion to say, that the way in which every department of the gallery is attended to barely admits of improvement. The judgment shown in the recent arrangement in securing chronological order, as far as possible, is most creditable to the management; no less than the grouping of pictures in a way that "each lends to each a double charm."

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual festival in aid of the funds of this institution was held, last Saturday evening, at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, K.G. The object of the charity, which was founded in 1827, is sufficiently indicated by its name. There are at present 172 boys and girls in the asylum, which is located at Slough, having been removed thither from Clapham-rise about five years ago. All orphans are eligible, provided they are natives of the United Kingdom, and are willing to submit to Scriptural education. Owing to the disasters which recently befell the commercial world, the prosperity of the charity has received a check, and, in spite of a special appeal made by the directors last autumn, the sum of £1213 was still wanting to bring the income of the year 1868 up to the expenditure. At the dinner, on Saturday evening, subscriptions were announced amounting to about £1200, including a donation of 10s. from the Queen, being Her Majesty's thirty-first annual subscription; a tenth annual donation of 100s. from Sir Thomas Tilson; and £500 from an anonymous donor. During the evening a selection of vocal music was sung by the pupils of the institution.

THE DEAF-AND-DUMB DENATING CLUB.—This organisation, known as "The Wallis Club," in honour of Dr. John Wallis, who, in the seventeenth century, succeeded to some extent in teaching the deaf and dumb, has just terminated its third session in the usual English fashion, by a dinner. The society consists of twenty-eight members, effective and honorary, the qualification for membership being proficiency in dactylography, in which mode of communication the debates are carried on with (in most cases) the admixture of "expressive signs;" and it is a satisfaction to know that these denizens of the "land of silence" are not debarred from the qualification of expressing their opinions on the great political and social questions of the day, adding their influence, minute though it may be, to one side or other in the polemics of life. There have been nine debates during the term on the following subjects:—"The Irish Church," "Which party is most worthy of the confidence of the country—the Conservatives or the Liberals?" "The best way to enjoy life," "The new Chief Commissioner of Police—ought not an officer of the Army to be appointed in the late Sir Richard Mayne's place?" "Was the late Abyssinian war justifiable?" "That early marriages are injurious to society, and should be prevented by law," "The Slaves—would surgical operation be fatal to them both?" "Should deaf and dumb children associate with hearing children at school?" and "Woman Suffrage." Reading over the minutes of the debates we find the arguments pro and con, wonderfully well expressed. At the closing dinner all the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given as well as the toast of the evening—"Success to the Wallis Club"—besides personal ones.

Literature.

The Ring and the Book. Four vols. By ROBERT BROWNING. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Everybody seems to have assumed that this poem was Mr. Browning's *magnum opus*; that is, that we were never going to have anything greater or better from him. In one sense we may, indeed, hope that it is the greatest—i.e., the biggest—poem he will ever write, for it is longer than the "Iliad," and contains two portions (those in which the views of two lawyers are presented) which we could well spare, and which nobody will ever read except as a curiosity of poetic literature; but it is by no means absurd or superfluous to express a hope that Mr. Browning may do better than "The Ring and the Book." He appears, from one or two passages in the poem, to be rather sensitive upon the subject of his relations with the "British public." Except that we would not willingly part with anything that so original a man and so original a poet as Mr. Browning has once given us, we would rather he had not made these disclosures. They are surely flaws in art, and they certainly appear a little below the dignity of a great poet. It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Browning is the most original poet in England, which means in the world; it is generally understood that his stock-in-trade, so to speak, of dramatic conceptions is second to that of no English poet that ever lived except Shakespeare; and, though he has never been and never can be a popular poet like Mr. Tennyson, he may well be content to pay this price for the high and peculiar originality which places him on a pedestal apart from all his peers, and at the same time attracts to him the love and homage of a large school of devoted admirers. Mr. Browning has made his choice, and he must abide by it. Mr. Tennyson has always lived in England, has always chosen English subjects, and has shown a pre-eminent interest in the topics of his time. Mr. Browning (for reasons which to the majority of the British public are a sealed book, whatever may be known or guessed by his admirers) has lived in Italy, has shown an Italianised taste in his choice of a great many of his subjects, and has never aimed at lucidity in the presentation of his topic, even when that topic has shown that he was in sympathy with some of the speculative main currents of his time.

Once more Mr. Browning has gone to Italy for a subject; or, rather, a subject found in Italy has attracted him. "The Ring and the Book" is the story told, in blank verse, of an unfortunate marriage. This is putting it very prosaically, but it is true. Count Guido marries Pompilia, a mere child at the time of the union—a child in herself, doubly a child compared with him. In every possible way the "marriage" is an unfit one; and except for the brutal will of the Count, it would have been a marriage only in name. The sorrows of Pompilia's wedded life are told by herself in what most readers will consider the most enthralling, as well as the most painful, part of the book. The complication which ends in the tragic crisis of the story is founded upon a friendship which arises between the ill-used, spiritually-murdered Pompilia and the young priest Caponsacchi. Was this friendship a pure one? Pompilia says yes; Caponsacchi says yes; but Count Guido, professing to think otherwise, murders them. He is tried for the crime, is sentenced by the Pope, and executed. Apart from the interest of the story, pure and simple, the interest of this very long poem lies in the conflict of opinion, statement, meditation, motive, and passion of the characters concerned, as well as of the Pope and the different sections into which the opinion of Rome itself is divided. This is a very meagre hint of the nature of the poem; but it may serve for our present purpose. A book of this kind will inevitably present material of comment from time to time hereafter.

It cannot be said that Mr. Browning has succeeded in divesting himself of any one of the peculiarities of manner which at present confine his works to a comparatively limited section of the public. But by showing what intense, ever-enlarging interest one single bit of human life can assume in his eyes, he has undoubtedly deepened the general sense of the overpowering humanity of his genius. This is its greatest, most distinctive moral quality. Artistically, though Mr. Browning has called some of his best poems dramatic lyrics (which, indeed, they are), he is only in a restricted sense dramatic as a poet. The people he creates seldom talk simply and solely out of themselves—the poet gets inside them. Thus you have Browning delivering himself inside Pompilia, inside Caponsacchi, inside the detestable Count. There is an undoubted dramatic unity preserved all the way through these speeches; but each of the characters has been "possessed" by Mr. Browning before he or she has begun to speak. The two who appeal with the greatest force to the general reader are Pompilia and the Count. Perhaps the most powerful passage in the whole poem is that in which the Count drops his sophistries, and, in immediate terror of the axe, makes this mad appeal for life:—

Nor is it in me to unshut my gates,—
I use up my last strength to strike once more
Old Pietro in the winehouse-gossip face,
To trample under foot the white and wile
Of that Violante,—and I grow one gorge
To loathingly reject Pompilia's pale
Poison my hasty hunger took for food.
A strong tree wants no wreaths about its trunk,
No cloying cups, no sickly sweet of scent,
But sustenance at root, a bucketful.
How else lived that Athenian who died so.
Drinking hot bull's-blood, fit for men like me?
I lived and died a man, and take man's chance,
Honest and bold: right will be done to such.
Who are these you have let descend my stair?
Jia, their accursed psalm! Lights at the sill!
Is it "Open" they dare bid you? Treachery!
Sirs, have I spoken one word all this while
Out of the world of words I had to say?
Not one word! All was folly—I laughed and mocked!
Sirs, my first true word, all truth and no lie,
Is—save me notwithstanding! Life is all!
I was just stark mad,—let the madman live!
Pressed by as many chains as you please pile!
Don't open! Hold me from them! I am yours,
I am the Grand Duke's—no, I am the Pope's!
Abate,—Cardinal,—Christ,—Maria,—God...
Pompilia, will you let them murder me?

Those who have puzzled over the title (in spite of Mr. Browning's long explanation of it in the first of the four volumes) are referred to some of the lines at its close:—

If this intent save mine,—
If the rough ore be rounded to a ring,
Render all duty which good ring should do,
And, failing grace, succeed in guardianship,—
Might mine but lie outside thine, Lyric Love,
Thy rare gold ring of verse (the poet praised)
Linking our England to his Italy!

It appears that on the Casa Guidi at Florence is an inscription in Italian, which we will thus translate:—"Here wrote and died Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who to a woman's heart united the learning of a sage and the genius of a poet, and made of her verse a link (*anello*, ring) between Italy and England. Grateful Florence raised this memorial in 1861." The poem is one as to which the usual forms of reviewing are out of place, and it is simply impossible that this notice should have any character of adequacy whatever. One effect of the publication of "The Ring and the Book" will, we hope, be to draw the attention of the public to the uniform and complete edition of the poet's works which Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have recently issued.

Lives of Indian Officers. Illustrative of the History of the Civil and Military Service of India. By JOHN WILLIAM KAYE, Author of "The History of the War in Afghanistan," &c. London: Strahan and Co.

This (though that is not stated on the titlepage, which it should have been) is a selection from the author's larger work on the same subject, which was noticed in these columns some months ago. The lives given in this volume are those of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John

Malcolm, and Mountstuart Elphinstone—an excellent and most interesting series, which are here reprinted in a neat and convenient form. Having already expressed our admiration of the larger work, we need add no more now, save to express a hope that the remainder of the biographies will by-and-by be reissued in this more compressed and, we presume, cheaper form. In dealing with India and Indian worthies Mr. Kaye is thoroughly at home, and never fails both to convey valuable information and to excite deep interest; and all the more so, as he writes in a pleasing and polished yet unpretentious style. We hope this reissue will be the means of a wide dissemination of the work, as it is a proof of its acceptability.

Land Battles from Hastings to Inkerman: a Popular Account of the Most Important Actions in which the British Army has been Engaged. By Mrs. R. VALENTINE, Author of "Sea Fights," "Leighton Manor," &c. London: Frederick Warne and Co.

In this work, which is a sequel and companion to her "Sea Fights," Mrs. Valentine has written a plain and unvarnished account for boys of all the great battles in which the soldiers of Great Britain have taken part since the day that Norman William overthrew Harold at Hastings down to that "soldiers' battle" in which the Russians were repulsed at Inkerman. The authoress, without pretending to write history, but only to describe the several combats with which she deals, supplies such connecting links and outlines of antecedent events as were needful to a proper comprehension of the matter in hand; and, on the whole, we are bound to say that she has done her work well, and that her book will be both interesting and profitable to those for whom it is designed. It would be idle, at the same time, to pronounce the work perfect, for we have noticed several minor faults; only one of which, however, can we spare space to point out, and we do so solely because it contains a double blunder—one of fact, and another of taste. After recounting the incident at the battle of Bannockburn in which Douglas went to the succour of Randolph, and halted when he saw his aid was not needed lest he should detract from Randolph's fame by sharing it, Mrs. Valentine says (page 41), "When it is remembered that Bruce and Randolph were rivals for fame, I think we may allow that this halt of the Douglas was more generous and heroic than the haste with which he hurried to the rescue." For "Bruce" in this sentence we should of course read "Douglas;" that is the error of fact. The fault of taste, to our mind, is this: that the sentence suggests a vice under colour of applauding a virtue. Douglas and Randolph were not rivals in the ordinary mean sense of the word. Neither was vulgarly envious of the other's fame, nor anxious to outshine him in men's eyes; on the contrary, they were bosom friends, and each was jealous for, not of, the good name of the other; and the only rivalry between them was as to who should best and most worthily serve their country. To suggest a mean motive for Douglas's conduct, as Mrs. Valentine (we doubt not unconsciously) seems to do, is at once unjust to the memory of the "good Lord James" and baneful to the minds of young readers. Apart from this objection, which we daresay the author will appreciate and obviate in another edition, the book is calculated to do good service by showing British youth of what stuff their fathers were made, and inciting them, should occasion arise, to emulate their deeds.

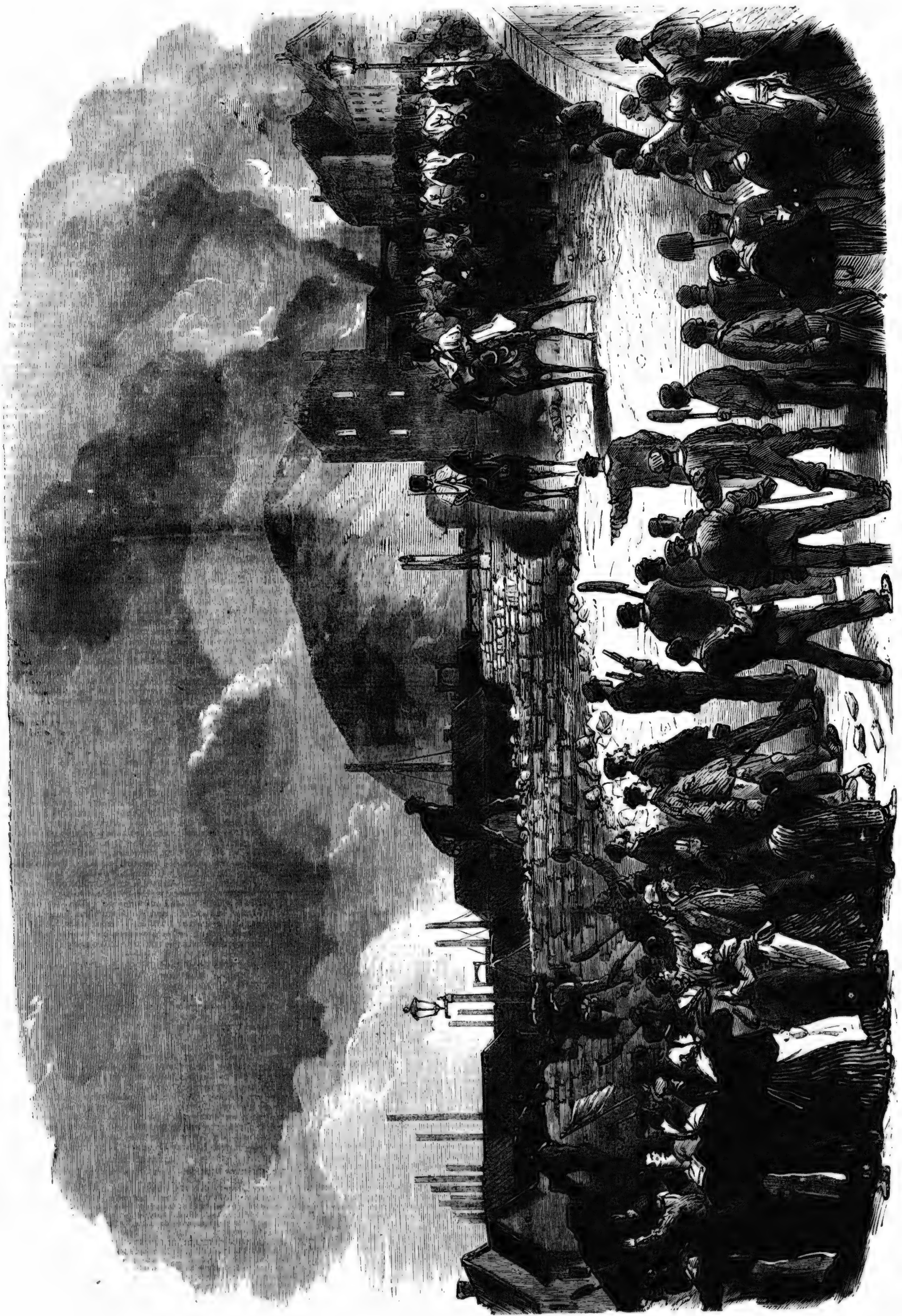
Within an Ace. By Mrs. C. JENKIN, Author of "Two French Marriages," "Cousin Stella," &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mrs. Jenkin's stories have always been charming, and "Within an Ace" will keep up the publishers' reputation for one-volume novels. The present age has fixed its attention strongly on matrimonial squabbles, separations, and divorces; and of all the Judges, he of divorce has been selected for a peerage. Mrs. Jenkin reckoned rightly on the interest which the public takes in these domestic matters; and, though she does not go so far as separation or divorce, those two contingencies are ever on the cards. Miss Cattie Leighton has been adopted by a Scottish gentleman, who has some excellent daughters—girls of all kinds, romps, prudes, and calm angels. But their society is soon almost lost, for Cattie marries the Count de Jency, goes to live in France, and there seems to be every prospect of happiness. But it happens that previously a certain disagreeable "uncle Dan" has managed to make the Count believe that Cattie was over head-and-ears in love with him, and that had influenced the Count in making the offer of marriage. Now, Cattie had really only married for money; and when she hears of uncle Dan's cruel conduct, her pride is hurt, as she thinks the Count has only married out of pity! No nice situation for a young bride; but yet a sensible lady might have made the best of it. But then Cattie is anything but sensible; and so, without seeking an explanation from her husband, "all her heart turns from him, as a thorn turns from the sea." It is cat-and-dog life at once; only, by-the-way, that it is *all cat*; for a more estimable, forbearing, and suffering Count cannot be conceived. In the end, things have come to the very worst, when, of course, they mend; but ladies are given to understand that they may go too far with forbearing husbands. Indeed, the Count does not forgive and forget in a hurry. But for a letter written some three years after the reconciliation, we might have imagined their lives to have had somewhat of Browning's "Glimmer of twilight, never glad confident morning again." Although this Cattie's character will be eagerly scrutinised, nobody will pretend not to be disgusted with it; but it is clever beyond all question. The old people, the French Duke, and so forth, and the Count himself, are all excellent creations, and make the book light under its weight of sorrow. Two or three young ladies deserve to be "wound up" with the story, but we know that the reader will like every line about them.

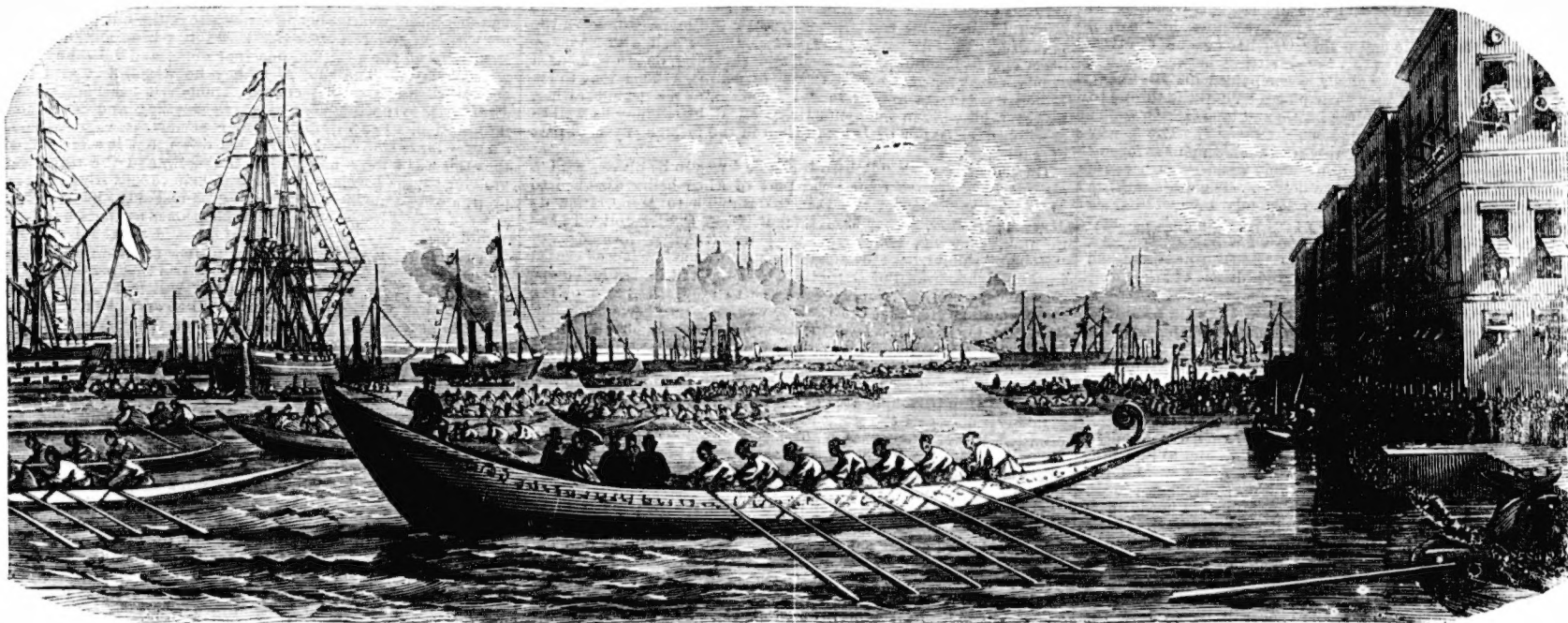
Historical Memoirs of Louis XVII., &c.—We have received from Messrs. William and Augustus Meves—whose book about Louis XVII. and his supposititious "double" we noticed in our Impression of the 17th ult.—a letter intended to clear up one or two doubts which we suggested on the subject of the Dauphin and his substitute, if he had one. We asked what became of the real and undoubted boy, Augustus Meves? The best we can make of the answer (too long for insertion) is that it is "impossible precisely to state; but it is suggested that he was the person known by the name of Naundorff," &c. Against this suggestion may be suggested the maternal instincts of Mrs. Meves, who would have been more likely to try to ennoble her own boy, at the expense of a dead Prince, than to sacrifice her boy for the sake of a Prince with scarcely a chance. As for the pseudo-Dauphin's confusion of memory and forgetfulness as to palaces and prisons, in France and in England, we must stand by our opinions; adding also that it is wonderful that the young gentleman did not remember crossing the Channel—a different thing then to what it is in the days of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and others.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS.—A certificate has been issued by Dr. Charles Watson and Mr. F. C. Beard, F.R.C.S., to the following effect:—"We, the undersigned, certify that Mr. Charles Dickens has been seriously unwell through excessive exhaustion and fatigue of body and mind consequent upon his public readings and long and frequent railway journeys. In our judgment, Mr. Dickens will not be able with safety to himself to resume his readings for several months to come." Mr. Dickens was taken ill at Preston last week.

ARCHDEACON SINCLAIR ON CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS.—Archdeacon Sinclair held his visitation, on Monday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden. The subject of his charge, founded on a text in Exodus, was "Progress," which he sought to identify with the existence of Church Establishment. The decision of the Church, universal at all times, and by various bodies, had been repeatedly pronounced, the Archdeacon declared, in favour of endowments and establishments; and this, he thought, might have been expected to preclude all further controversy, and to place beyond dispute the fact that these things were in accordance with, and not opposed to, the spirit of Christianity, and were in their tendency progressive, and not retrogressive, measures. The Archdeacon further quoted from the confessions of faith of several Churches to show that the Reformers, both at home and abroad, did not discover in Holy Scripture any recommendations of disendowment and disestablishment.



THE LATE RIOTS AT SERAIGN, BELGIUM: THE GENDARMES SUMMONING THE RIOTERS TO DISPERSE.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT
CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE accounts of that "barbaric splendour" of welcome upon which the *Times* has recently bestowed so much graphic description have kept the public pretty well acquainted with the proceedings that have characterised the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the East. From the time that the *Ariadne* and the *Psyche* arrived at Constantinople, and the Royal vessel was received by the Sultan's yacht *Caradoc*, with the British residents on board, the festivities were more like a gorgeous dream than anything that we can realise in our less-golden climate and with our uncivilised disability to organise or carry out decorative spectacles depending on artistic arrangement and the appreciative combination of colour. The reception of their Royal Highnesses by the Foreign Minister and the Grand Chamberlain, who accompanied the Prince and Princess to the Salibazar Palace, where they were landed, in the Sultan's barca, with Royal salutes, a guard of honour, and a magnificent band of music, was but the beginning of the culminating holiday, though it must not be forgotten that there was an indication of Eastern magnificence even in the spectacle presented by the port of Constantinople en fête, with the ships dressed in gala attire and the evidences of ceremonial preparation. It may be imagined how fine a sight this afforded to those who were in the flotilla that accompanied the *Ariadne* when she was signalled from the height of San Stephano.

Our illustration represents the Royal party proceeding on board the Imperial caique, decorated with silver eagle, to the palace where the Sultan awaited their arrival.

THE LATE RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

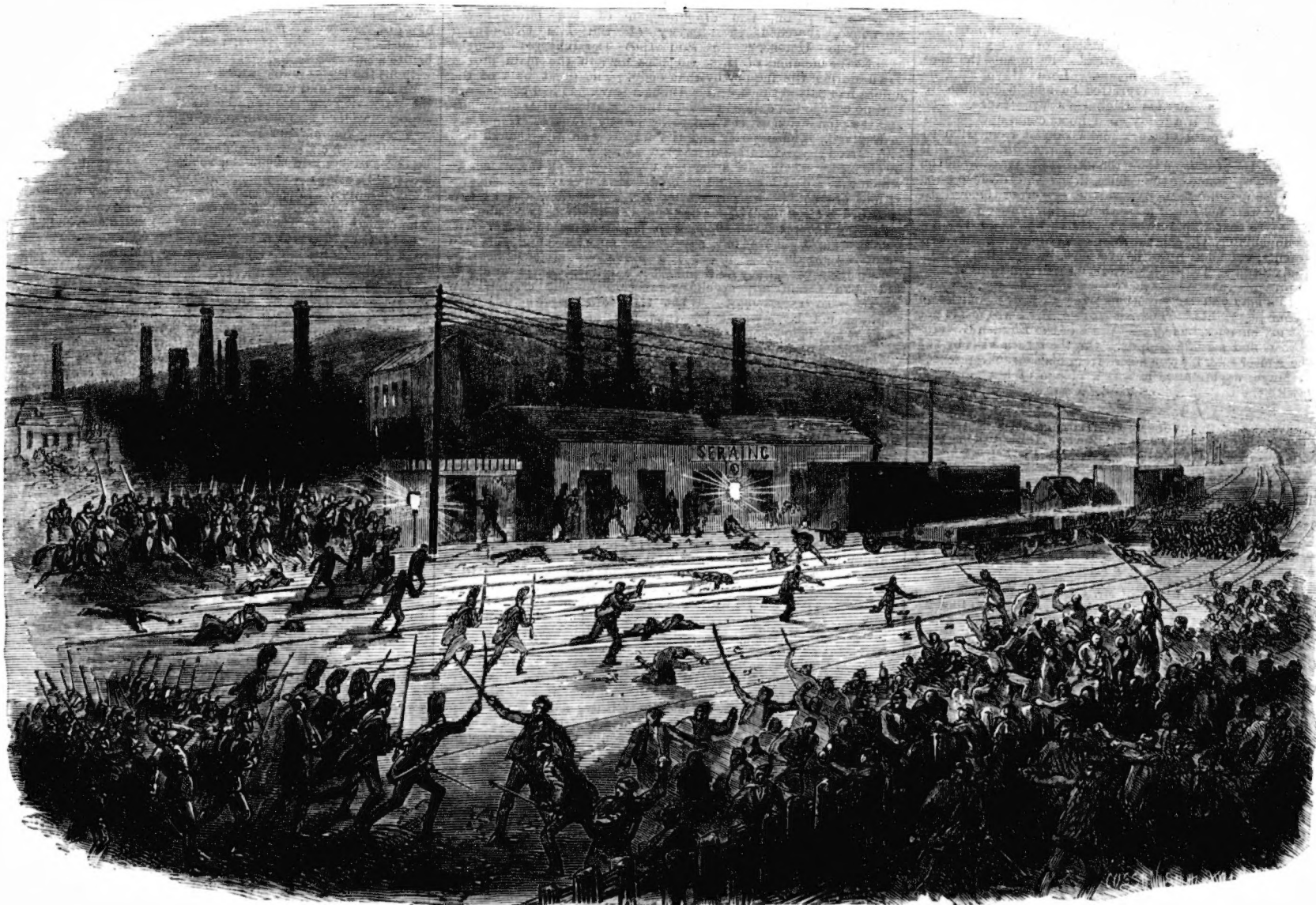
BELGIUM seems as much distracted by trade disputes and strikes as we are here at home. Our artisans, however, are now, as a rule, learning the wisdom of conducting strikes without violence, which

is not the case with their brethren on the Continent, and especially in Belgium. There a strike means a riot, and a riot means bloodshed. This has been exemplified at Seraing, and particularly at Borinage, a small district of Hainault, where, it seems, the men on strike destroyed the works of a colliery, and a collision took place between the military and the rioters. Seven of the latter were killed and a large number were wounded. This was after the disturbances at Seraing, some incidents of which are depicted in our Engravings; and now it is reported that another strike broke out in Belgium on Sunday, in the collieries at Gilly. The men, however, did not resort to violence, but simply refused to work. A body calling itself the "Revolutionary Committee of Brussels" is said to have issued an appeal to the Belgium miners which is so outrageous that it is difficult to believe it other than the production of a madman, or a silly fool who has perpetrated a hoax. This ferocious document is as follows:—"Friends, Companions, Brothers,—For a long time you have suffered a grinding slavery. Now take your revenge; kill and massacre if entire liberty in everything is not given to you! Down with the capitalists! Death to the nobility and clergy! The Republic for ever! Courage! If your knives and staves are not sufficient, we will give you arms. Take revenge!—The Revolutionary Committee of Brussels." It was reported at Tournay on Tuesday, too, that the colliers of Mons have signed a petition asking for the annexation of Belgium to France; so the little kingdom is in some trouble.

THE DURBAR AT UMBALLA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing on March 27, gives an account of this splendid spectacle:—"Rain had fallen heavily at Umballa, so as to lay the dust without spoiling the roads or the camp, and to give to the air and light that clear and bracing character which brought the mighty Himalayas into glorious relief. At sunrise this morning the Governor-General's procession

formed at the new railway station to march into camp—a city of tents—three miles distant. Lord Mayo, clad in unexceptionable and odious black, rode a white horse, with Sir W. Mansfield on his left and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on his right. Two carriages followed, containing the ladies of the Viceroy's and Sir W. Mansfield's families, and Sir W. Muir. Then came Lord Napier of Magdala and the young Maharajah of Putvalla, the former scanning with curious eye the station and the barracks which he built when a Captain, years ago. The chiefs of Nabha, Jheud, Kuppurtulla, and Maleir Kotla followed, along with the members of the Governments of India and the Punjab. Some 10,000 troops, including feudatory contingents, lined the roads and dotted the fine sandy plain. The lances and pennons of the body-guard flashed and waved in the breeze. The 4th Hussars led the van. As the cavalcade moved on slowly, band after band took up the strains of the National Anthem, and battery after battery poured forth the salutes. The spectacle was most imposing as the procession reached the centre street of the camp, broad as three Broadways, and lined by the 79th Highlanders. The effect of the military display and the white tents, with such a background as the snow-capped Himalayas, over which towered Jumnotri and Gungotri, the sources of the Jumna and the Ganges, far more than made up for the absence of those historic buildings and associations which abound in Agra. Even the bagpipes sounded well in such a scene. The spectacle was repeated, with the addition of gaily caparisoned elephants, towards sunset, when the great Durbar assembled. Punctually, unfortunately—for the only *contretemps* was caused by our own officials reckoning on his Excellency's unpunctuality and delaying to bring forward the Ameer—Lord Mayo entered the tent amid the usual honours. On the dais stood two thrones and one chair of state—the last for Abdulla Khan, the Ameer's boy of eight or nine years of age, and the thrones for the Viceroy and the Ameer. The Governor-General stood uneasily for some time on the dais, but, as minute passed after minute, and the



THE RIOTS AT SERAING: DISPERSION OF THE RIOTERS BY THE GENDARMES AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

Ameer did not arrive, he sat down, and the assembly with him. On the Ameer's arrival, to a Royal salute and the National Anthem, the Viceroy descended and met his Highness at a point several yards beyond that which etiquette required him to go. Hand-in-hand, in the simple and loving Oriental fashion, the two, as equals, ascended the dais, the Viceroy sitting between father and son. Six burly Sirdars, or chiefs, accompanied his Highness. Of these, three immediately took their places behind the throne to guard his person, and three, with the bustle and loud talking which are inseparable from Afghans, found out their chairs. The Ameer and the six were dressed in that Keratee costume which the former has adopted, he says, in the course of his many wanderings, because of the ease with which he can don and doff it. The dress consists of a black sheepskin hat, such as the Mongols have worn since Genghis Khan led them to victory; of a 'choga,' or embroidered dressing-gown; of a tunic, and of a pair of trousers, with straps and boots—altogether too English-like for an Afghan. Much more attractive was the dress of the able Wazeer, Syndhor Mahomed, who keeps to his national costume. His head is one which Holman Hunt would envy for a subject. Altogether, a painter ought to have reproduced this Durbar—the light prevents photography from doing so. Before he opens his mouth let us try to read Shere Ali's face in the light of his career. He has the look of the hunted animal; and no wonder, for three fourths of his life has been spent on the mountains or in warfare. He is evidently nervous as he takes his seat before this imposing assembly of the rulers and defenders of more than a hundred millions of people. Captain Grey stands before him to interpret the conversation, and, as I overheard almost every word I am enabled to reproduce the outline, though not in the Oriental form. The Governor-General heartily welcomed his Highness in the name of her Majesty of England and of India, and expressed a hope that his reception since entering her Majesty's territories had been satisfactory, and the arrangements made for his comfort not displeasing. The Ameer replied, with evident emotion or nervousness, that he had been overpowered by the warmth and magnificence of his reception, and would never cease to love the British Government. Lord Mayo asked what he thought of the railway which had just conveyed the Government of India to Umballa in forty-four hours. The Ameer expressed astonishment, but he said little on this subject, because he had never ceased to comment on the wonder to others. 'Fancy,' he said to his chiefs, 'as far as from Cabul to Meshed and back again in forty-four hours.' He marvels at the power of one engine in drawing so many waggons, which no number of elephants could move, and at the fact that 80 lb. of goods can be sent 1150 miles for 15s. 'The most wonderful thing of all,' he said to Lord Mayo, 'is your army.' 'Since so renowned a soldier as yourself appreciates the army, I have asked renowned soldiers to meet you, and the Commander-in-Chief will show you all you want to know,' said Lord Mayo. The Ameer then expressed his delight with the 'terrible' dress of the Highlanders, but remarked on its indecency. He has been charmed, like a true mountaineer, with the bagpipes of the 'Skotch' as he calls the Scotch, and considers them the finest of soldiers. But the Irish seem even more to his taste, for when told that that people are so fond of fighting they will fight with each other when they can get no other enemy, he shouted, 'That is capital; that is like my people; that is after my own heart.' He then entered into a disquisition on the Scotch clans and the Afghan clans, remarking that, as the former were known by the colour, the latter are distinguished by the cut of their clothes. For a man who does not or cannot read he has got a wonderful amount of information. He believes all the Irish to be Roman Catholics, and that France assists Ireland to rebel. He is familiar with events in the life of Napoleon and his Generals, to which he is fond of referring. 'As a soldier,' said Lord Mayo, 'you are interested in guns?' 'Oh,' he said, 'I know the Snider and Enfield. We could make them in our country quite as well as you, but not the cartridges.' All Captain Grey's knowledge of Persian was then put to the test to explain the details of the manufacture of the latest novelties. 'Are you fond of hunting?' 'I am a soldier, and have been all my life; and rulers at Cabul have no time for that. But Yakoub Khan, my eldest son, likes hunting.' I italicise these words because of the emphasis he laid on them. Yakoub Khan is not his eldest, but his third son; and it is supposed that he meant that he would make him 'Wullee Ahud,' or heir-apparent. It will be well if he does so. Lord Mayo then complimented him on his boy, as a pretty boy. Captain Grey, knowing such a compliment would not be pleasing to an Afghan, gracefully turned it thus:—'He has the eye of a man.' 'Yes,' replied the delighted father, 'he is the true stamp of a man (*sikka murdana*); he comes of a manly stock.' From this the conversation glided pleasantly to horses. Lord Mayo said he was a breeder of horses, but regretted he had been able to get so few good ones for his Highness's acceptance. The Ameer, in reply, doubted if a really good horse could now be produced; said that the price of Turkomans ranged from £400 to £1000; and asked why our officers did not use Arabs, as of old. It was explained that for some time the export of Arabs from the Gulf was forbidden. Some of the replies, in the Ameer's deep bass, but carefully subdued, voice, caused the Governor-General to laugh, but they were not heard more than a few yards from the throne. All agree that Captain Grey's Persian was as good as his fluency was undeniable. On this the attendants brought in fifty-one trays of presents, valued at upwards of £5000, besides gifts for the boy and the six Sirdars. Taking a splendid sword from the first tray, Lord Mayo presented it to the Ameer with his own hand, remarking, 'With this may you be victorious over all your enemies and defend all your just rights.' The Ameer replied, 'I will use it not only against my enemies, but against those of the English Government—a broad and significant hint. On the return visit by the Viceroy, the Ameer took his own sword from his side and presented it to Lord Mayo, saying that it was a pledge of his perpetual friendship with the British Government.'

THE NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution was held, on Monday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern. In the absence of Mr. Dickens, who had been announced to preside, Sir Benjamin Phillips took the chair. Among the company were the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Mr. J. R. Maclean, M.P.; Mr. George Elliot, M.P.; Mr. E. Dicey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. E. Yates, Mr. Parkinson, and Mr. Charles L. Grunstein. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, said that the amount of good the institution had been able to do was more limited than it should be. There were now three applicants ready to be admitted, and not one could be received in consequence of the want of funds. The number of pensioners was only ten, and there were no more than thirty receiving temporary relief. An addition to the funds of the institution was therefore imperatively required. 'The Health of Mr. Charles Dickens, the President of the Institution,' was warmly received; and Mr. Charles Dickens, jun., in subsequently proposing another toast, stated that, although his father had been seriously indisposed, there was no cause for alarm. It was true that he would not be able to appear in public as he had hitherto done; but his state of health would not in any way interfere with his usual literary labours.

ANOTHER MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—Mr. Bradshaw, a justice of the peace, residing near Cappawhite, in the county of Tipperary, was shot dead near his own house last Saturday morning. Mr. Bradshaw left home about half-past seven o'clock to give directions to his workmen in the fields. He seemed low-spirited and restless. He left to return by a sequestered path, with a stream on one side and trees on the other. In a few minutes two shots were heard, but no attention was paid to them. About nine o'clock some constables came on magisterial business, and Mrs. Bradshaw, thinking it time her husband should be at home to breakfast, sent an old man to look for him. He went to the fields and heard deceased had left, and, following the path, found him lying in the stream. Six feet from it was a pool of blood. The injuries were horrible—ten pellet and ten bullet wounds in the head. Suspicion fell on a young man, Allis, the son of a small tenant. He could not be found, but on Sunday evening he walked boldly into Philipstown House, and gave himself up to the police. The deceased was forty years of age, and had no children living. He was kind-hearted and respected. Some mystery hangs over this sad event, which is not believed in the neighbourhood to have been of the usual agrarian character. Other reasons for the murder are hinted at, and an investigation is being made by the magistrates. The farmers in the district have offered a reward of £200 for the discovery of the murderer.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

BELLINI's last work, "I Puritani" (which cannot, in any sense, be considered his first) has been twice performed at the Royal Italian Opera during the last week, with Mdlle. de Murska in the part of Elvira. As Elvira, like Lucia, Linda, and a great many other operatic heroines, goes mad, and as Mdlle. de Murska has a special talent for mad scenes, it was, of course, a good idea to let Mdlle. de Murska appear in "I Puritani." We would rather, however, hear her in the fantastic, poetical, bewitching as well as bewitched character of Dinorah than in the melancholy-mad part of Elvira.

On Thursday week "Robert le Diable" was to be played with a singularly attractive cast: the part of Alice being assigned to Mdlle. Titiens, that of the Princess Isabelle to Mdlle. Ima de Murska; Robert, Signor Mongini; Bertram, Signor Foli. In the evening, however, about the time when the performance of "Robert" should have commenced, much excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Bow-street by a report that Mdlle. Titiens was indisposed, and would be unable to sing. Arriving on the spot, we discovered that the rumour was only too true. Bills had been put forth stating that in consequence of a sudden attack of illness the representative of Alice could not appear. She had, in fact, met with an accident that afternoon at rehearsal—in the very scene where the personification of innocence is brought into collision with the personification of evil. In the public performance Evil invariably gets the worst of it; but at the rehearsal, on this occasion, it was Innocence who suffered. Robert's foster-sister received, somehow or other, a severe contusion in the region of the eye which rendered it quite impossible for her to present herself on the stage the same evening.

How often that highly popular opera—the most popular of all Signor Verdi's works, and one of the three or four most popular operas produced during the present century—has been played, and how often it has been sneered at during the fourteen or fifteen years of its prosperous existence! On the whole, however, it is an excellent example of Signor Verdi's style, and contains much of his good and also much of his bad music. Some day it must be criticised again from the beginning to the end. For the present, however, we will confine ourselves to mentioning the fact that it was played once more, on Monday, at the Royal Italian Opera, with Mdlle. Vanzini in the part of the heroine, Mdlle. Scalchi (fine young voice) as Azucena, Signor Mongini (magnificent manly voice) as Manrico, and Signor Cotogni (good voice but affected style) as the Count di Luna. Neither the Count di Luna's air, the melodious "Il balen," nor Manrico's air, the beautiful "Ah! si ben mio," nor even the admirable concerted piece of the dungeon scene, was redemanded. Has the public really grown tired of the encore system, or is it the "Trovatore" that has at last fatigued it? For Saturday (to-night) "Guillaume Tell" is announced. Rossini in the afternoon at the Crystal Palace, Rossini in the evening at the Royal Italian Opera.

Of the Rossini concert, to take place to-day at the Crystal Palace, we may safely say that it will be one of the finest musical celebrations ever held in this country. More than 2500 chorists assembled at Exeter Hall on Tuesday night for the first rehearsal of the music. The "Blessing of the Banners," portions of the "Stabat Mater," &c., were gone through, as well as the march from Sir Michael Costa's "Naaman." The 2500 vocalists will, at the Crystal Palace, be backed up by an army of 500 instrumentalists.

TRADE UNIONS.

ON Wednesday night a representative meeting of trade delegates, convened at the invitation of the London Trades' Council and the Conference of Amalgamated Trades, was held at the Sussex Hotel, Bouverie-street, to consider the report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions and the provisions of the bill regarding these societies, introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Mundella, M.P., and read the first time on Friday, April 10, 1869. Mr. W. Allan, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, occupied the chair; and among those present were representatives of the following trades:—Ironmoulders, engineers, carpenters, plasterers, masons, coach-wheelwrights, twine-spinners, miners, ropemakers, coopers, ironfounders, compositors, and smiths. Among the prominent trade unionists who attended the meeting were Mr. George Potter, Mr. George Odger, Mr. R. Applegarth, and Mr. G. Drutt. The chairman having briefly opened the proceedings, Mr. Frederic Harrison, the draughtsman of the bill referred to above, sketched the history of the late Commission on Trade Unions. He said that the charges brought against the members of these societies had, in the main, broken down during the inquiry by that body. The great bulk of the unions had passed the ordeal without a stain. It had been shown that no connection existed between the operations of trade unions and the diminution of the prosperity of any branches of industry in England. The majority and the minority on the Commission had agreed that relaxation of the law as regarded unionists should be effected. Their only difference arose regarding the extent to which that relaxation should proceed. He then explained the provisions of the bill introduced by Mr. T. Hughes, and said it provided for the destruction of the combination laws and for legalising the terms on which men might agree to work. The combination to carry out agreements between employers and employed would not, under the provisions of the measure, constitute a conspiracy or a punishable crime. Trade unionists did not demand any special relaxation of the criminal law as regarded themselves. What they did require was that they should be affected by that law in the same way as their other fellow-countrymen. The bill provided also for the registration of unions under certain conditions of publicity. He concluded by explaining the combination laws. Mr. Guiles (iron-moulder) then proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting highly approves the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Hughes and Mr. A. J. Mundella, and, believing that it is as expedient as it is just to place trade unions on a footing of equality with other individuals before the law, we regard the bill now before the House as a practical attempt to secure that object, and a remedy for grievances which have long been a source of discontent to the workmen, and which have seriously disturbed the peaceful relations which should exist between workmen and employers." Mr. Dunning (bookbinder) seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. Danter (engineer) proposed, and Mr. Burgess (carpenter) seconded, "That a petition be adopted, signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and be forwarded to the metropolitan members for presentation to Parliament." In the petition referred to the following sentences occur:—"That your petitioners, while protesting against the notion that, as unionists, they desire any relaxation of the general criminal law in their special behalf, and while maintaining that violence and terrorism, by whomsoever committed, should be adequately punished by the law, are yet deeply convinced that the present law relating to workmen is unjust, arbitrary, illogical, and unwise, as is shown by the evidence and reports of the Royal Commission, and that the continuance of the law as it is constitutes a grievance of the most serious description, deeply affecting the welfare and peaceful relations of large classes of our fellow-countrymen, and hindering the spread and adoption of schemes of arbitration and other modes of preventing the conflict between capital and labour." In reply to questions addressed to him from delegates present, Mr. Harrison said that the limitation of apprentices and the right of not working with non-unionists were provided for in the bill which had been considered that evening. The meeting terminated after cordial expressions of thanks had been conveyed to Mr. Frederic Harrison and the chairman.

THE WIMBLEDON MEETING of the National Rifle Association will commence on Wimbledon-common, this year, on July 5. The camp will be formed some days previously, and will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 3.

HOW HIGGS MANAGED HIS FRAUDS.

EVER since the sudden departure of Mr. Higgs, of Teddington, from the pleasant village on the banks of the Thames where he had dispensed palatial hospitalities altogether out of proportion to his position and resources the world has been anxious to know exactly what the vanished one had done, and how he had contrived to do it. The sum of money he was at first said to have embezzled was startling enough, though it has long since been dwarfed into nothingness by more startling and more accurate information. The original rumour somewhat vaguely spoke of "a very large sum"—some £20,000 or so, but it soon leaked out that this was a long way within the mark, and the total went on growing till the public was willing to believe that Higgs had misappropriated enough money to destroy the rest of the bank of England. A week ago, £150,000 was freely mentioned as the amount which would eventually be found missing; and as the board of the Central Gas Company made no sign, their reticence was attributed to their inability to contradict the reports that were flying about. The shareholders, and the public too, will feel rather relieved at hearing that the actual loss is now known to be £71,214 2s. 2d., and the accountant who has been over the books has so much confidence in the examination he has instituted that he "does not think there is anything more yet to come out." This is so far satisfactory. It may be well to know that the loss is not £150,000, but something less than half that sum. Still, one would like to hear how even £70,000 could be abstracted from a company's till by a clerk living *en grand prince* without anyone's having missed the money, or suspected what was going on, until the blot was hit by an official from the Board of Trade.

Mr. Higgs was undoubtedly a genius in his own line, or he would never have devised a plan for hoodwinking directors, auditors, and superior officers; nor, having hit upon it, would he have been able to keep up the game of pilfering largely and spending freely for something like seven years. Yet his expedients, like all great inventions, were based upon a very simple idea. From 1851 down to 1860 the accounts of the Great Central Gas Company had been audited by Messrs. Chatteris and Begbie, who were annually reappointed by the Court of Common Council. Since the last-mentioned year the Corporation has left the company to choose its own auditors, and the company has continued to employ those appointed by the Corporation, so that the catastrophe was in no way occasioned by changes in the controlling authority. Higgs had been eight years in the company's service, and was a clerk in the accountant's office when the change took place. For all that appears, he had neither more nor less power there than anyone else, for Mr. Chatteris "does not know whether he held a leading position." If not, the sequel is the more extraordinary, because, in that event, by mere force of character, he must have prevailed upon others to do irregular acts, which gave him the opportunity to commit his stupendous and lately-discovered frauds. The company's collectors received their books from the accountant or his subordinates, and, as the collection progressed, they handed in lists of the sums received, which in due course they ought to have paid into the company's bankers. The check seems perfect. The accountant knew how much each customer ought to pay; as he got the lists, he would also know how much each collector had received. The lists would be so many acknowledgments from the collectors that they were bound to pay so much to the bankers, and the daily entries in the pass-book would show at a glance whether the proper balance was standing to the company's credit in the bank ledger.

Unfortunately, however, the directors failed to take into consideration the apparently incurable propensity of company officials to get into a slipshod, easy-going way of doing their work, after the proved efficiency of checks in ensuring regularity has begotten a belief that regularity is the natural outcome of fairly honest service, and not attributable to the adoption of any check whatever. Higgs saw that so long as the collectors paid their money into the bank there was very little prospect of systematic and undetected peculation. Therefore, in 1862, he "persuaded the collectors to take the lists and money to him, stating that he would pay them into the bank." Such a request, from such a man, ought to have made the collectors suspicious, especially when the instigator to this breach of discipline began to launch out in a style which irresistibly reminds one of Regdath and Robson. But no such ungenerous ideas appear to have entered the minds of the too confiding collectors of the Great Central Gas Company. Doubtless they were stern enough to any wretched huckster who fell behind in his payments, and cut off his supply of gas, with a remorseless regard for their employers' interests. But before Higgs, their fellow-servant, they bowed as before a superior being. He twirled them round his little finger without the least trouble, and made them serve his ends as if they were his slaves and tools. Having got the lists and the cash in his possession he manipulated them as best suited his purpose, suppressing lists altogether, and keeping the whole of the money, or making out smaller lists, and diminishing the payments in proportion. He allowed no more to appear in the cash-book than he chose to pay into the bank; so that when the directors at their weekly meetings examined and initialed the totals, the two exactly tallied, while, as he took care to give each customer credit for what he had really paid, no collector would call again for money which he had already received. Here we come upon the great vice of Central Gas bookkeeping. The consumers' accounts were so kept that no one, on looking to that section of the ledger which showed where the gas had gone, could tell whether any particular customer had or had not paid for what he had burnt, and so lump sums were from time to time put down as arrears to account for the difference between the accounts sent out and the money actually received. Of course, while Higgs was "doing the grand" at Teddington, these arrears went on increasing at a frightful rate, so that at the last audit they amounted to £260,000, or more than 10 per cent of the company's entire capital. But no one took notice of this; and, certainly, at no time since 1862 can the customers' accounts have been investigated, in order to see why its consumers, in the best and most thriving parts of London, were so much in the habit of running into debt. But what is, perhaps, more wonderful than all, is the way in which Higgs kept his official superiors in ignorance of his acting as intermediary between the collectors and the bankers. Neither accountant, auditor, nor directors knew of it until the day when the unwelcome discovery burst upon them like a thunderbolt, though the thing had been going on for many years, and though the very bonâ fides of the collectors would have made them the more likely to betray Higgs by some unguarded act or word which might have revealed the whole mystery!

When once a man commences such a career as that of the Teddington magnate he is sure to continue in it till the police are on his track. Each new extravagance necessitates a new crime, and the show made by stolen gold must be kept up to the last, lest any change of tactics should precipitate discovery. Accordingly, the accountant's clerk went on laying the collectors' cash under contribution as regularly as if it were his own. In the latter half of 1868 this account suffered to the extent of £3207, and in the first two months of 1869 £1354 was abstracted from the same fund. At this rate he was laying his employers under contribution at the rate of £8000 a year, and was meanwhile helping himself to £3207 from the "residual products account," which had been left untouched till June, 1868. Thenceforward, it was dealt with in much the same way as the collectors' cash; and, some other accounts being treated in similar fashion, the grand total of £71,214 was reached. We trust the directors of the company will be able to satisfy their shareholders that these enormous robberies could have happened without any fault of theirs. At present we have simply to deal with the fact that, after all the disclosures of recent times, it is still possible for a clerk to rob a great company for years, at the rate of ten thousand per annum, without being found out; to live like a Lord of the land without exciting remark; and, finally, when exposure is imminent, to get so long a start of the officers of justice as almost to ensure his legal impunity.—Standard.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF LORD ALBERT CLINTON.

In the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Bacon gave judgment in the case of Lord Albert Sydney Pelham Clinton, who had applied for an order of discharge. At the last examination, and on the question of discharge, it was objected that the bankruptcy was attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, and that the bankrupt had engaged in hazardous speculations. It appeared that the bankrupt was in the receipt of an annuity of £400, payable at the discretion of the trustees, and it was asked that a portion of that annuity should be applied in payment of the bankrupt's debts. This application was resisted upon the ground that the annuity was of too uncertain a nature to be subjected to a condition, and the learned Commissioner, having taken time to consider, now gave judgment.

His Honour said it was apparent from the bankrupt's own statement that he had been engaged in rash and hazardous speculations, and had committed acts of unjustifiable extravagance in living. It appeared that he was in some degree interested in a life annuity under the trusts of the will of his late father, the Duke of Newcastle, and the assignees asked that he should only be discharged on condition of setting aside £100 a year towards payment of his debts till 5s. in the pound had been paid. After examining the cases of Culham (25 L. J., p. 60), re Delafield (Fonblanque's Cases in Bankruptcy, p. 132), Lord George Townshend (11 W. R., p. 194), ex parte Hewitt re Drinkwater (6 L. T., p. 730), re Inman (not reported), his Honour said it was clear that the Court was required, and had power in cases which came within the 159th section, to refuse or suspend the order, or to annex conditions to it. It remained to be considered whether the conduct of the bankrupt had made the provisions of the statute applicable to his case. The accounts filed by him showed that in the year before his bankruptcy he lost by play at Homburg £500, at Wiesbaden £150, at Spa £350, on the Derby £250, and at Brighton races £180. A man with an income of £400 a year, and no more, and owing many thousands to creditors, and who lost at public gaming tables and horse-races more than £1500 in one year, could not be considered otherwise than guilty of rash and hazardous speculations; and it would be an offence against common-sense to suggest a doubt that he was clearly within the statute. He had spent £2889, as he himself stated, as follows:—Three weeks' expenses in Paris, for apartments, £80; travelling expenses, cabs, hotel bills, carriage hire, and theatre and opera boxes, £420; keep of horses and servants, £200; pocket money, £100, with other items; and no doubt could be entertained that he had committed unjustifiable extravagance in living. It might be true that the trustees could withhold the annuity if they thought fit. In this country the law gave very great power to trustees; and it might be conceived that it was the far-seeing intention of the late Duke to make a provision for his son which should secure to him the necessities of life, and that this provision should not be imperilled by his own conduct or engagements. To the extent to which the trust was lawful it must be respected, and the Court had no present authority over that subject. It would be, however, mere affectation to express a doubt that the trustees would duly and punctually pay the bankrupt the whole of the annuity of £400. But without speculating on this, there was abundant reason in the case for making the order about to be made. As no creditor had asked for the absolute refusal of the order, it was not necessary to consider that point. The order, if granted, would free the bankrupt from the claims or importunities of creditors for more than £23,000. He had more than a probability of being in receipt of £400 a year; he was a young man of distinguished station; he had family connections of rank and influence, advantages which could not fail to give him opportunities by the employment of his abilities to earn an income sufficient to enable him to comply with the very moderate demand made by the assignees; he possessed a good education, and no doubt sufficient abilities. The Court would not do him the injustice to suppose that he meant to condemn himself to a life of useless and unworthy idleness. Being satisfied that by his own exertions, even without the £400 a year, the bankrupt would be able to pay £100 a year towards liquidating his debts, the Court would, at the instance of the assignees, order him to make that payment as the condition of his discharge; if such payment were not made, the order to be null and void, and he would remain an undischarged bankrupt. His Honour ordered the first quarterly payment to be made three months after the day of hearing (the 23rd), and to continue till 5s. in the pound should be paid.

BISHOP COLENSO.—A legal opinion has been published upon the question whether the Bishop of Natal can be brought to trial for his alleged heretical doctrines. The counsel appealed to were the Solicitor-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, and Dr. Deane, and the question submitted to them was the following:—"Assuming that the present Bishop of Natal has been guilty of an ecclesiastical offence, what steps can be taken to bring him to trial, and before what tribunal?" After citing various authorities, counsel arrive at the opinion that no means at present exist for trying before any tribunal competent to decide the question whether or no Dr. Colenso has advocated doctrinal opinions not in accordance with the doctrines held by the Church of England; and, assuming the present Bishop of Natal to have been guilty of an ecclesiastical offence, no steps can be taken to bring him, as such Bishop, before any tribunal. "We do not, however," the opinion concludes, "think that, upon the present materials, it would be satisfactory or proper for us to enter into the question whether, if Dr. Colenso were present within the jurisdiction of an English ecclesiastical court, and were in this country to commit any offence against the laws ecclesiastical, he could, or not, be proceeded against, under the Church Discipline Act, as a clerk in holy orders of the Church of England."

THE EDMUNDS SCANDAL.—The Edmunds scandal came before the Court of Common Pleas on Tuesday, upon cause being shown against a

rule recently granted, calling upon the defendant to show cause why an order of reference should not be drawn up embodying the agreement of reference which had been signed by counsel, or why the agreement should not be cancelled and the case restored to its place in the list for speedy trial. The Lord Chief Justice, after hearing the matter argued at some length, said that, with a view to advance the settlement of it, he would suggest that an order of reference should be drawn up embodying the original terms agreed on, and that in the event of any difference arising between the parties, he himself should settle it. This suggestion was agreed to, and the case was so disposed of.

DYING DECLARATIONS.—An important question affecting the value of a dying declaration was decided by the Court of Criminal Appeal last Saturday. At the last Bristol Assizes a man was sentenced to death for the murder of a woman. The theory of the prosecution was that he had pushed her into the Avon, with the intention of destroying her life; but the only evidence against him was the dying statement of the woman, which concluded with this declaration:—"I have made this with the fear of death before me, and with no hope at present of my recovery." The poor woman died a few hours afterwards; but in consequence of the introduction of the words "at present," it was contended for the prisoner that when the statement was made there was not such an impression of impending death on the mind of the deceased as to make it admissible. The Court took this view of the matter and quashed the conviction.

POLICE.

ONLY A PAUPER.—At Guildhall, last Saturday, William Barnard, a porter at the casual ward of the West London Union, appeared before Mr. Alderman Causton on an adjourned summons charging him with committing a violent and unprovoked assault on the complainant. James Stride said that some five months ago he was stricken with illness, and by the doctor's order went into the union infirmary at Holloway. On Monday last he obtained permission to go out for a holiday, with the privilege of not returning that night if he thought proper. About twenty minutes after eight o'clock in the evening he went to the casual ward of the West London Union, and told the defendant he wished to see Mr. Dunnett, the master. The defendant wanted to know his business, but he declined to tell him, upon which some angry words ensued, until at last defendant said, "Oh! I am not going to have any of your humbug here," and catching the complainant by the throat, threw him over the three steps leading to the door to a distance of 12 ft. He fell heavily on the curb, cutting his face, nose, mouth, and hands terribly. He was stunned, but when he partially recovered he went back to the ward, bleeding, to see Mr. Dunnett, and to show him the way in which he had been treated. Mr. Dunnett came to the door and asked whether he was drunk, as the porter had said he was; but he would not talk to him, and merely said, "Go away, go away." He then went to the police-station at Smithfield, and told the inspector what had occurred. The complainant then walked as well as he could up to the union at Holloway, where they refused to take him in, as it was too late; but the porter at the gate sent him to the Islington Union, in the Liverpool-road, a distance of two miles and a half, but when he got there he was told that the Holloway people were making a fool of him, and he must go back again. He went back, but they would not take him in, and he had to walk about all night until a coffee-shop was open, where he went in and had a cup of coffee and some bread and butter. That took the last threepence he had left out of the shilling the master gave him to go out with. He then came to the police court and got a summons against Barnard, after which he went to Robin Hood-court to go before the board of guardians. They kept him there the whole day without food, and at length gave him an order to go into the house at Holloway, without letting him appear before the board. When he was at Holloway the master asked him if he intended to press the charge, and he replied that he did. The master then said he must take his discharge, for he would not be allowed to go out otherwise, and he was obliged to take his discharge in order to attend the court. Barnard asserted that complainant was drunk when he went to the workhouse the first time, and that he was putting him out when he fell by his own fault. Stride denied that he was in any way affected by liquor. He had had but two half-pints of "cooper" the whole day. Mr. Alderman Causton sent for Mr. Jones, the proprietor of the Sussex Hotel, and he stated that he saw Mr. Stride at a quarter-past seven o'clock, and he was perfectly sober then. He had had but one pint of "cooper" in his house, and that could not have affected him. The complainant had lived with him some months ago, and was a very quiet, sober man, but of eccentric manners. Mr. Dunnett and Inspector Everett said Stride was under the influence of drink. Mr. Alderman Causton said that after the complainant had had the fall described he was not surprised that he should appear to be drunk. When he first applied for the summons he appeared to be drunk; but when he came to talk to him a little he saw that he was sober, but nervous from the severe fall he had received. Besides, if he had been drunk the defendant had no right to throw him out in that brutal way; he should have given him into custody. He thought the poor should be better treated than they were. He considered the assault proved, and fined the defendant 20s. and costs, or, in default, fourteen days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

THE HAYMARKET NIGHT-HOUSES.—At Marlborough-street last Saturday Mr. Knox convicted three night-house keepers in penalties of £5 each. The defendants intimated that they should appeal, and it was stated that the cases could not be heard at the sessions until July 21. The magistrate then said, that as at such a late period of the Parliamentary year it would be impossible for the Legislature to deal with the matter, the object of the question being raised at the sessions would be defeated. He therefore cancelled the convictions and dismissed the summonses, telling the police that under the circumstances they might as well give up their supervision.

SCALPING A WOMAN IN WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Monday an Irishman, named Thomas Durham, was taken before the Wolverhampton borough magistrates and charged with an outrage upon a woman who is lying at the point of death. A few nights ago he had displayed quarrelsome behaviour in the Shakespeare public-house, which is in the midst of ironworks and iron-foundries, and he was turned out. Outside he continued to manifest his bellicose disposition, and declared that he would show the English what the Irish could do. Turning the corner of the first street he came to him a woman passing by, whom he assaulted. Her part was taken by one Mrs. Fanny Churn, who remonstrated at his behaviour. Upon this he left off assaulting the first woman, and, turning upon Mrs. Churn, pulled her back by her bonnet, which came off. He then laid hold of her back hair, and with what is believed to have been a razor, as skillfully as though he had been an Indian, he scalped his victim. That which is believed to be her dying testimony has been taken, and the prisoner, who was arrested soon after the offence, trembling in the corner of a cellar in which he had taken refuge from the police, who were upon his track, was remanded to Stafford gaol for a week.

A ROMANCE AND A TRAGEDY.—The *Memphis Avalanche* of the 8th ult. has the following:—"In the country, at some distance from the Grand Gulf, reside two respectable families, those of Cushing and Andrews. Miss Andrews was a lovely girl of seventeen, well accomplished and of unusually fascinating manners. Mr. Cushing's son, a youth of twenty, had been attached to her from their early childhood, and as he grew older his affection became an ardent, absorbing passion. A short time ago he made a formal offer of his hand, when, to his intense disappointment and mortification, his offer was firmly though courteously refused. He brooded over his ill-rewarded passion, and became a prey to jealousy, and at length left the neighbourhood, vowing madly that he would come back and take his revenge. On Sunday last he returned, and, riding up to Mr. Andrews's house, he begged to see Miss Andrews at the door without alighting. She came out, when he suddenly produced a pistol, fired, shooting her through the body, and she fell on her face and died without a struggle. The murderer rode frantically away, but Miss Andrews's brother, breathing fury towards the murderer of his sister, sprang on a horse and followed. He came up with Cushing as the latter was crossing a creek, and fired at him. Cushing jumped from his horse and took shelter in the bush. Andrews did the same. A parley ensued, and the two young men agreed to fight according to the code—to leave the cover, fire, advance, and fire, and again advance, firing until one of them should fall. At the first fire Cushing received a mortal wound in the left shoulder, but the men continued to near each other and fire until their revolvers were empty. When assistance arrived Cushing lay dead, with four bullets in his body. Andrews had received three shots in his breast. He was able to tell how the fight had taken place, when he also expired."

MURDER IN BRECONSHIRE.—A most atrocious murder has been committed at Aberdare. The victim was an old woman named Mary Williams, who occupied a small farm known as Nantyderi. Deceased was a widow, and for many years she has been in the habit of carrying milk to Aberdare for sale. She was last seen alive last Saturday night, at Hirwain, about ten o'clock. On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, she was found in her cottage dead, and the state of her dwelling showed that a most brutal murder had been committed. Pools of blood lay about the house. Deceased lay near the fire-grate, her clothes partly burnt, and her skin scorched in parts. A quantity of straw was about her, which the murderer had put there and set on fire after committing his diabolical work, to conceal it. The poor woman's head was battered to pieces. Evidently plunder was the villainous object. The door had been forced open; every spot, drawers, beds, and where treasure was likely to be found, had been ransacked. It was generally believed that she had a large sum of money in the house. She had just sold a number of ponies, as she was about to leave her dwelling and retire from her wonted employment. To obtain this money is supposed to have been the murderous object. Later information states that £250 has been found concealed in the bed, which the murderer overlooked. It is stated that a man has been arrested on suspicion.

BREACH OF PROMISE BY AN "INFANT."—At the Bail Court, on Monday, the case of "Hall v. Ruthin" was heard. The parties to the suit lived in Lupus-street, Pimlico, and the letters put in showed the ardour of the gentleman in the earlier stages. Subsequently he cooled down. The defence was that the defendant was even yet an infant, and the Judge ruling that a wife did not come within the meaning of the Act as a "necessary for an infant," the jury nonsuited the fair plaintiff.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A dreadful murder was committed at Derby at an early hour on Monday morning. A man named George Wiggin Ingham, a porter at the Midland Railway station, lives at Derby. He was married about four years ago, his wife being twenty-seven years of age. They had two children—one three years, a boy; and one nine months old, also a boy, and named John William Ingham. The father went to work as usual on Monday morning, leaving his wife and youngest child in bed. Between seven and eight o'clock the wife got up, secured her husband's razor, went back to the bed, and deliberately cut the throat of her youngest child, death being instantaneous. She then went down stairs, her hands being covered with blood, and told the next-door neighbour what she had done. She was immediately taken into custody on the charge of murdering her child. It was stated that the accused had been in a low, desponding way for some time past. An inquest was held on Monday afternoon. The husband's evidence was as follows:—"I went to work at the railway station about ten minutes to seven in the morning and left my wife and the deceased in bed. My wife was awake when I got up, and so was the child. My wife awoke me and told me it was time to get up, and in answer to my question said it was half-past six o'clock. Before I got up she said to me, 'Look

at this child; is he not a sweet little thing?' and I replied, 'Yes, he is.' She asked me to kiss her, and I said, 'Well, are you going to be better today? You must shake off that feeling you have, for the sake of these little things that are lying here,' meaning the child in bed, and another little boy that was lying in a cot by the side of our bed. She told me she would try to get better for my sake. I left her in bed, and when I got outside the bed-room door she called me back and again wished me to kiss her, saying, 'Good-by, George!' I then went to work, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards I was sent for to come home again. On arriving at home I said to my wife, 'Annie, what is amiss?' She was standing in the house place, and was dressed. She replied, 'I have done it; I have done it; I have sent Johnny to heaven.' I then went up stairs, and saw my child lying on the bed deluged in blood. I turned him, and saw that he was dead. My wife has been in a low desponding way for about four months.' Evidence of a confirmatory character was given, and the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

BANKRUPT.—J. P. CLARKSON, Great Yarmouth, draper. J. T. FRANCIS, Tottenham, bootmaker. J. JOUBERT, Hammer-smith, cabinetmaker. T. NOYE, Shoreditch, carrier. G. WIGG, Colchester, dealer in iron. R. PARKER, Bishopsgate-street, woodlumber. W. PATMORE, Limehouse, beer-shop-keeper. E. S. SMITH, Brompton-road, refreshment-room-keeper. Z. MOSES, Cutler-street, City, general dealer. D. R. CATERALL, Bromley, R. WIALLE, Chelsea, builder. J. DAWSON, Fulham, builder. J. GARNER, Mitcham, New Town, publisher. W. J. SUTTON, St. John's-street, W. YEO, Battersea, J. O'DONOHUE, Clare-market, general-shop-keeper. W. WHITEMAN, Peckham, builder. W. H. MAIR, Stockwell, salesman. N. MOORE, Camberwell, clerk. H. KENT, Hounslow, baker. A. FORBES, Finsbury, printer. W. J. TITCHELTON, Witley, W. H. MERTON, Chertsey, wine and spirit merchant. R. BRANT, Pease, grocer. T. M. GLADSTONE, Adelphi, consulting engineer. J. FARRAND, Fleet-street, dealer in fruit. A. D. BOTTOMLEY, Gracechurch-street, lighterman. W. H. ROBINSON, Dover-Hill, BARNARD, Leigh, baker. N. BERNER, Brompton, stationer. W. FITCH, Brompton, sausage manufacturer. S. CHARG, Somerset-street, City, tailor. J. GABLE, Gravesend, estate agent. W. B. PAGE, jun., Southampton, corn merchant. G. KING, Daston, A. HOETON, Lichfield. W. STEVENSON, Wednesbury, licensed victualler. M. A. ANDER, G. SOLOMON, Birmingham, stationer. J. BARR, Birmingham, general dealer. E. WILCOX, Leigh Station, tailor. W. H. and W. M. H. SMITH, Tipton, ironmasters. J. WALTER, Mansfield, draper. J. JONES, Tynnyrd, innkeeper. T. REES, Merthyr Tydfil, chemist. L. JONES, jun., Treherbert, grocer. W. ROBERTS, Middlesbrough, tailor. E. J. LLOYD, Huddersfield, J. C. HAYES, Leeds, contractor. G. EACIUS, Northwich, butcher. R. EDWARDS, Gwynnydd, farmer. E. CLARKE, Manchester, beer-shop-keeper. G. ASHWORTH, Levenshulme, cotton-dealer. A. KESSELLING, Manchester, commission merchant. R. NICHOLSON, Barrow-in-Furness, coal-dealer. J. WILLS, Manchester, soap-boiler. J. SWIDELL, Glossop, innkeeper. J. ARMSTRONG, Colchae, tailor. R. HANPER, Newcastle-on-Tyne, provision-dealer. E. HARWOOD, Bridgewater, groom. W. J. SHOTTON, Sunderland, architect. J. S. CHRIGHTON, Bishopwearmouth, crapper. T. YERMON, W. J. WILKS, Manchester, button manufacturer. J. HAZLEWOOD, Birmingham, blacksmith. A. GREEN, Birmingham, W. DENNIS, Birmingham, fancy-box maker. W. H. CRISP, Sedgford, farm steward. I. MOULLE, Chislehurst, blacksmith. E. G. BUTTON, Winton, labourer. T. JAMES, E. WARREN, Wood sawyer. J. WILKS, Manchester, printer. G. J. WARREN, Pembroke, licensed victualler. W. TILLEY, Newark-on-Trent, bookkeeper. H. ROW, Reading, butcher. T. JONES, Pontypool, retailer of beer. G. GUUGH, Wolverhampton, grocer. J. COULDS, Kingswinford, sinker. J. DANKNEY, Ingleton, estate agent. R. HAYES, Huddersfield, beer-seller. H. HICKIN, Tipton, baker. G. D. DANIELLE, Ipswich, fishmonger. R. STEEL, Little Bymham, draper. W. SPOONER, Manchester, plumber. T. VALENTINE, Little Bolton, back-maker. R. BAGNALL, Burton-on-Trent, huckster. F. BARLETT, Bolton, boot and shoe maker. J. HADLEY, Tow Law. H. WHITE, Middlesbrough. J. A. JONES and JOHN RATCLIFFE, Leeds, machine-makers. R. CLOUGH, Bramley, bus-driver. J. APPLETON, Widnes, Lancashire, moulder. A. WROBE, Bradford. E. NICHOLLS, Salford, Kent, grocer. R. WHITE, Dover, staff commander in the Royal Navy. Y. BEALE, Haxey, beer-shop-keeper. G. BECKINGHAM, Bodfary, railway contractor. E. EVERSFIELD, Tounbridge, grocer. R. HUGHES, Denbigh, grocer. R. CARTER, Shuntanger, labourer. J. W. T. TUBBS, North-Sherwood, butcher. R. NICHOLSON, Leek, barman. D. M. CLARK, Lincoln, baker. J. SWAIN, Bolton, iron-traveller. J. EVANS, Aberystwyth, grocer. C. HARRIS, Tranmere, baker. T. DUGDALE, Darlington, accountant. G. H. ELWOOD, Cambridge, publisher. H. METTERS, Liverpool, butcher. T. TUNSTALL, Liverpool, boot-maker. G. G. WILKES, Sheffield, beer-shop-keeper. R. DAVIES, Merthyr Tydfil, iron miner. T. HERROD and J. FLETCHER, Somerset, wheelwrights. F. W. ROBINSON, Winchester, auctioneer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—S. HASTING, Glasgow, dealer in iron. A. DAWSON, Airdrie, printer. J. GREEN, Glasgow, writer. L. S. INVERLEITH, Glasgow, iron-merchant. J. W. DEWAR, Coldstream, draper. W. C. INVERLEITH, Glasgow, grocer. T. WHITE, and CO., Edinburgh, pipenmakers. J. BRABNER and CO. MOODIE, Edinburgh, coachbuilders. J. BROWN, Borrowstowness, merchant. G. OWLER, Kingsbarns, G. MACE, Glasgow, ironmonger. G. BROWN, W. COWAN, Kilmarnock, ironmonger.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.—W. LITTLE, Holderness, farmer. B. BENJAMIN, Hackney road, boot manufacturer. J. SWIDELL, Manchester. W. RADFORD, Sheepshead, farmer.

BANKRUPTcies.—H. BAILY, Ealing, butcher. J. SPURLING, Cambridge-heath. G. S. BONNER, Deptford, shipbroker. R. W. HALLEY, Stepney-green. J. WYATT, Soho, fruiterer. J. BRUCE, City-road, E. W. EVERARD, Southwark, ironmonger. J. LION, Spitalfields, shoe manufacturer. R. W. OUTLEDGE, Milton, Great Graveland, solicitor. W. HARRIS, East Greenwich, brewer. T. HIRST, Clockhouse and Gomersal, flannel-weaver. G. BROWN, Chelsea, grocer. J. W. EDMONDS, South Hackney, timber-dealer. S. BAGGOT, Tottenham, grocer. W. BINGHAM, Colindale, ironmonger. J. E. PROSSER, Poplar, builder. W. WINSOR, Notting-hill, tobacconist. H. H. CREED, Strand, mining agent. V. CATTANAU, North-bank, Regent's Park, commission agent. H. SOLOMONS, Bethnal-green-road, fruiterer. S. COTTON, Fish-row, stationer. W. EDWARDS, Finsbury, ironmonger. F. W. WHITFIELD, West Drayton, co-partners, paper manufacturers. STUART, Tottenham-court-road. C. FROST, Harrow, hotel-keeper. G. BODEN, Deptford, commercial traveller. W. J. BROATH, Great Portland-street, commission agent. M. A. MORRIS, Chelsea, general-shop-keeper. J. BIRLOW, Maidstone, publisher. E. EDWARDS, Bray, Berkshire, builder. G. N. AYERS, Chatham, soda-water manufacturer. G. LARKIN, Deptford, dealer in sand. T. NECK, Silver-street, City, commercial traveller. J. ELKON, Minories, provision merchant. H. R. REYNOLDS, Chelsea, upholsterer. J. A. D. COLEMAN, Coventry, general agent. W. A. KING, Great Bedford. F. A. KING, Great Bedford, cattle-dealer. N. CHAMBERLAIN, Southampton, coal merchant. C. H. PRIMETT, Dorset-square, Middlesex, marine-store dealer. H. FRANCIS, Fulham, beer-shop-keeper. G. FISH, Camper Avenue, farmer. G. A. EYER, Aldgate, ironmonger. T. W. ROBERTS, Birmingham, milliner. F. J. JOHNSON, Cheltenham, G. ROBERTS, Ludlow, licensed victualler. F. HODGES, Kingston, builder. C. BOWER, Spalding, builder. G. H. A. COX, Kingston, commission agent. E. BUTLER, Kingston, ironmonger. T. DRYSDALE, Swansea, licensed victualler. J. CROSS, Bristol, licensed victualler. M. A. LUCAS, Illogan, grocer. J. WILLS, sen, and J. WILLS, jun., Ex-ter, soda-water manufacturer. J. WILSON, jun., Osselt, cloth manufacturer. H. WILSON, Oswestry, mungo manufacturer. G. M. WARD, Epsom, borough, coachbuilder. W. NEEDLER, Kingston-on-Hull, iron merchant. J. BROWN, Wetherby, grocer. H. EDWARDS, Malsay, farmer. T. PARRY, Aberystwyth, farmer. C. BRAGG, Whitehaven, agricultural implement-maker. P. BRAGG, D.L.K., Manchester, commission agent. W. HAMPSON, Scholes Wigan, licensed victualler. J. T. FRANK, Bannock, carver and gilder. J. PARKINSON, Leeds, butcher. J. COLLINS, Powick, gardener. T. BROWN, West Hartlepool, ship Chandler. I. ABRAHAM, East Hartlepool, painter. W. VOWLES, Halifax, watchmaker. J. S. BAKER, Halifax, brewer. E. LANCHESTER, Liverpool, commission agent. E. N. THOMAS, South Liverpool, draper. J. PEPPER, Liverpool, painter. T. MOSE, Liverpool, glass and china dealer. G. ASH, Torquay, grocer. E. POPE, Shirely, baker. H. COUSSENS, Bolton-L. WHIGLEY, Hollinwood. F. MERRILL, Bolton, basket-maker. M. WARD, Epsom, brewer. G. DALLISON, Derby, gimpmaker. W. B. BROWN, Sunderland. W. HAYSON, Sunderland, clothes-dealer. C. F. PEARSON, Bury St. Edmunds. W. WINTERHOFF, Whittington Moor, bookkeeper. J. HEAPS, Whittington Moor, miner. G. BENDALL, Cheltenham, cabinetmaker. J. WINDSOR, Wrenbury, beer-shop-keeper. G. BARNES, Bath, butcher. S. BLAKE, King's Cliffe, blacksmith. A. T. RUDYARD, Macclesfield, doctor of medicine. T. FLEMING, Birmingham. J. R. BARNBY, Kingston-on-Hull, lodging-house keeper. G. M. HARRINGTON, Hull, coal-dealer. H. G. RODDITT, Kingston-on-Hull, jeweller. J. HOLT, Marfleet, blacksmith. W. SLEEMAN, East Stonehouse, baker. R. P. OYNS, Tamerton Folliott, clerk. W. PARKER, Bratch, miller. J. HARTLEY, Dudley, innkeeper. W. THORPE, Sheffield, confectioner. J. GOODIER, Manchester, general agent. S. CLANCY, Bristol, licensed victualler. D. JONES, Bristol, butcher. H. HALE, Bristol, mason. R. GAMBLES, Pudsey, cloth manufacturer. D. SCOTT, Bradford, harness-maker. W. WELLS, Normanton-on-Trent, farmer. M. MILLS, Newcastle-on-Tyne, engineer. J. T. TEASDALE, Sheffield, jeweller's assistant. D. JONES, Treherbert, blacksmith. W. WHITEHEAD, Bedale, watchmaker. J. N. BURLAUX, Brighton, toy-dealer. G. HILL, St. George's-in-the-East, greengrocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—P. KEAN and CO., Glasgow, manufacturers. T. F. TRACY, Glasgow, dealer. J. LAIRD, Dundee, merchant. R. EASTON, Aberdeen, watchmaker. J. BISHOP, Airdrie, spirit-dealer.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The MAGNIFICENT SUITE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, which have been redecorated by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, WILL BE OPENED ON SATURDAY, MAY 1. Dejeuners, Banquets, Private Dinners, and Wedding Breakfasts served in the highest style of the Gastronomic Art. Wines of the choicest vintages. Whitebait in perfection.

BERTMAN and ROBERTS,
Refreshment Department.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—EVERY NIGHT at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays Three and Eight, All the Year Round. The Company now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers, all of known eminence, the largest and best Ethiopian Troupe in the world.—Pantomime, 3a; Stalls, 3a; Aves, 3a; Gallery, 1a. The Christys never perform away from St. James's Hall.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURTON.

Now ready, One Shilling, No. 113,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for MAY.

With Illustrations by Robert Barnes and F. W. Lawson.
Put Yourself in His Place. (With an Illustration.)
Chapters VI. and VII.
Wallenstein and his Times. Part I.
On the Art of Dinner-Giving.
The Jacobite Ladies of Murreyshall.
A Cynic's Apology.
The New Military Breech-Loader.
The Etruscans, the English of Antiquity.
Lettice Lisle. (With an Illustration.)
Chapter XXVII.—Susanne.
"XXVIII.—What Came of it."
"XXIX.—Springtime."
"XXX.—Aftermath."
Tree and Sorrento.
SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE (No. 115) for MAY.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER.
1. "A Brave Lady." By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Frolegue.
2. "On Sleep." By F. R. S.
3. "Can a Catholic Priest Contract Matrimony?" By Mr. Henry Wretford.
4. "Karl Blind on 'Russia and the East.'"
5. "Estate in Russell." Chapters XXI.—XXIII.
6. Mr. William Allingham's "The Fields in May."
7. "A Word on the Drama in England and France."
8. "Lecky's 'History of European Morals.'"
MACMILLAN and CO., London.

PIANOFORTES.—MOORE and MOORE LET ON HIRE the following PIANOFORTES, for three years; after which, and without any further charge whatever, the pianoforte becomes the property of the hirer.—Pianettes, 25s. per quarter; Pianos, 32s. per quarter; Cottage Pianos, 25s. per quarter; Drawing-room Model Cottage, 25s. per quarter. These instruments are warranted, and of the best manufacture. Extensive Ware-Rooms.
104 and 105, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Jury award, International Exhibition, 1882: Honourable Mention for good and cheap Pianos to Moore and Moore.

HARMONIUMS.—MOORE and MOORE'S Easy Terms, at 2, 3, 4, and 4 guineas per quarter. Ware-Rooms, 104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.

MOORE and MOORE extend their Three-years' System of Hire to Purchase to all parts of the United Kingdom, carriage-free.—104 and 105, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

ENGRAVINGS from 2s., including Figure, Animal, Landscape, Religious, and Sporting Prints; also, Frames suitable to subjects. Send title of engraving required; also stamp when lowest price. Send catalogue will be returned.
W. LUCAS and CO., 17, Great Portland-street, near Oxford-circus.

BATHS and TOILET WARE.—WILLIAM S. BURTON has ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM devoted exclusively to the display of BATHS and TOILET WARE. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the Public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make this Establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 8s.; Pillar Showers, 25s. to 25s. 12s.; Nursery, 18s. to 38s.; Sponging, 6s. to 32s.; Hip, 13s. 3d. to 33s. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilet Ware in great variety, from 11s. 6d. to the best of the set.

PAPIER-MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.—An assortment of Tea-trays and Walters wholly untraced, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.
New Oval Papier-Mache Trays.
Set of Three from 25s. 0d. to 10 gu.
Ditto, Iron Ditto from 11s. 6d. to 4 gu.
Convex Shape, Ditto from 7s. 6d.
Round and Gothic Walters, Cakes and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of 700 Illustrations of his unrivalled STOCK of
Sterling Silver and Electro-plate,
Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods,
Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes,
Flowers and Fenders,
Marble Chimney-pieces,
Kitchen Ranges,
Lamps, Gasaliers,
The Trays with List of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Show-Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, A. 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Fenny-pale; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

FILMER'S CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS.—For centre of Rooms, to form Two Seetees and Two Easy-chairs, a great improvement on the ordinary Ottoman. Only of Filmer and Son, Upholsterers, 31 and 32, Berners-st., Oxford-st., W.; Factory, 34 and 35, Chancery-lane. An Illustrated Catalogue post-free.

OVERLAND TRUNKS FOR INDIA from 30s.; Solid Leather Portmanteaus from 21s.; Ladies' Dress Trunks, strong and well made, from 7s. 6d. to 21s.; the Gladstone Bag, best made, from 30s. The largest stock in the trade at BENSON'S, 263, Tottenham-court-rd.; and 1, Gt. Russell-st.

CONSULT NICOLL on all DISEASES OF THE HAIR, Free of Charge. HAIR RESTORED and BALUNESS PREVENTED BY NICOLL'S ELECTRIC HAIR RESTORATION. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. Every description of Hair recommended for Ladies in the newest style of fashion, at low charges. If your hair is weak or falling off have it cut, singed, shampooed, and the Restorer applied, charge 7s. 6d., by NICOLL, Hairdresser to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, No. 40, Gresham-street, Regent-s-quadrant.

HAIR RESTORED, PRESERVED, and BEAUTIFIED by the use of ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—This elegant and fragrant Oil is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last sixty years in promoting the growth and beautifying the human hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the patronage of Royalty and the aristocracy throughout Europe. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s., 15s., (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. *Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil."

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Euston-road, London.—MORISON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE.—Synopsis of the Hygienic or Morisonian System of Medicine.—1. The vital principle is in the Blood. 2. Everything in the Body is derived from the Blood. 3. All Constitutions are radically the same. 4. All Diseases arise from Impurity of the Blood. 5. Pain and Disease have the same origin. 6. From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body, the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other. 7. Proper Vegetable Purgation is the only medicinal mode for effectually eradicating Disease. 8. The discovery of a Vegetable Medicine was a desideratum. 9. This discovery was made by James Morison, the Hygienist, who by force of this system proclaimed the "medical liberty of the subject." Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine are sold by the Hygienic Agents and all Medicine Vendors.

SPRING MEDICINE.—The best Purifier of the Blood at this season of the year is admitted by all to be KAYE'S WORMS' PILLS, which, by their mild yet effectual operation, remove all oppressive accumulations, regulate the secretions of the liver and bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best Correctives of the System and the surest Cleaners of the Blood. There can arise no danger from taking Holloway's Medicine, and no difficulty can occur in administering it to the young and delicate.

WATERPROOF MANTLES.

Always useful, now indispensable. A large Stock always ready in the newest shades of colour and most approved shapes. Warranted thoroughly waterproof. Palestria, with Hoods or Capes, 21s. to 42s. Inverness Shapes, 25s. to 35s. 6d. Osborne (a new shape), 25s. 6d. to 50s. Circulars, with Hoods or Capes, 21s. to 35s. 6d. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 105, Oxford-street.

FAMILY MOURNING.

made up and trimmed in the most correct taste, may be obtained at the most reasonable prices. at PETER ROBINSON'S. Goods are sent, free of charge, for selection, to all parts of England (with dressmaker, if desired) upon receipt of letter, order, or telegram; and Patterns are sent, with Book of Illustrations, to all parts of the world. The Court and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 to 105, Oxford-street, London. The largest and most economical Mourning Warehouse in Europe. PETER ROBINSON'S.

As a Guarantee for Wear the Maker's Name is woven in the Fines.

SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, by Tappeler, Bonnet, and other celebrated Makers. PETER ROBINSON'S. Large and special attention of purchasers to the superior makes and qualities of his BLACK SILKS.

and the very reasonable prices at which they are sold. No new supplies good useful Black Silks from 4s. to 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, and superior and most enduring qualities from 3s. to 10s. Patterns free.—Address, Peter Robinson, 103, Regent-street.

NEW SPRING DRESSES for MAY.

Spring and Summer Camlets in Dove, Violet, Green, Blue, Brown, and other Self Colours, 11d. the Full Dress. Rich Eastern Camels, Jaspers, &c. 9d. Real Japanese Tiffanies, 10s. 9d. The New Serge de Soie, 12s. 9d. The New Crystal of Egypt, a marvel of brilliancy and beauty, 16s. 9d. The New Glace Sars, 14s. 9d. The New Sultani Raye, 19s. 6d. Rich Java Foulards, 4s. 3d. Superb Florentine Brochets, 12s. 9d. Rich French Fabrics, in hundreds of styles, 15 guineas Full Dress. All the New Tudor Costumes, and many Paris Novelties of great excellence. Now on sale post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and CO., 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

NEW SPRING DRESSES for MAY.

Self-Coloured EGYPTIAN SILK ALPACAS. The Great Dress of the Season. Bright, elegant, cool, economical, and ladylike, in Silver Grey, Blue, Marine, Dove, Violet, Green, and Brown, 7s. 11d. the Full Dress. Patterns post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and CO., 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

JACKETS and MANTLES for MAY.

Taste, Economy, and Elegance. The Largest and most superb Collection of Spring Novelties. Rich Silk Jackets in various Styles, 10s. 9d. to 5s. Rich Silk Jackets, very new, with the Elizabethan Puffed Skirts, 2s. 6d. New Shapes and Styles in Rich Velveteen, 10s. 6d. to 14 guineas. Decided Novelties in Garibaldi and Dress Jackets, in Muslin, in the Serge, or Drap d'Egypte, 5s. 11d. to 1 guinea. Engravings of New Styles post-free. CHAS. AMOTT and CO. beg to inform the public that their Mantle, Jacket, and Shawl Saloon is the largest in the Metropolis, and contains the best-assorted, cheapest, and most fashionable Stock to be seen either in Paris or London. CHAS. AMOTT and CO., 61 and 62, St. Paul's, London.

SPRING DRESSES.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY. 50,000 yards, 23d., 34d., 44d., 54d., 64d., 74d., 84d., 94d., 104d., and 12d. per yard. Many of these goods are considerably under price.

SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY.

Black and Coloured Glaces, from 23d. to 10s. 9d. per yard. A parcel of useful Spring Silks, all bright, 23s. 9d. the Dress of 12 yards. Late 48, 49, and 53, Farringdon-street, pulled down for City improvements. Temporary place of business, 66, Farringdon-street.

COSTUMES and DRESSES for the PRESENT SEASON.—The most extensive Stock in London, either for Walking or Indoor Wear, from about 5s. 9d. to 21s. the Dress, complete, ready for immediate wear. We also send patterns free of New Dresses cut by the yard, of which we have a very large and cheap Stock. HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

MANUFACTURERS of UNDER-CLOTHING for LADIES and CHILDREN.

—One of the largest and cheapest Stocks in London. The most extensive Outfit can be executed in the shortest time, besides a great saving in price effected. A printed Pamphlet, containing a list with the price of every article will be sent post-free to any address. Omnibuses pass the door at frequent intervals from almost every railway station in London. HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

PARIS MODEL COSTUMES.

SEWELL and CO. are now Showing, in their Made-up Dress-Rooms, all the latest Paris Costumes, both plain and richly trimmed, from 2 gu. Compton House, Frith-street, and Old Compton-st., Soho-sq., W.

MOIRES ANTIQUES.

SEWELL and CO. have the largest selection of Spitalfields Moires Antiques, in White, Black, and all the New Colours, at 44s. the Full Dress. Compton House, Old Compton-street and Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

ALLISON and CO., Regent House, 238,

240, 242, Regent-street, and 26 and 27, Argyle-street. SPECIALITIES in CO-TO-TO. Having opened new rooms for the exclusive display of Costumes, they particularly invite the attention of their numerous friends to an early inspection. Being designed with the greatest taste, and made from the most durable fabrics, as well as very moderate in price, they confidently assume they cannot be excelled.

ALLISON and CO. have now on View a large choice of MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS of the newest and most elegant description, from 12s. to 4s. the pair. They have also received all the novelties of the Season, which are now ready for inspection. Patterns free. 238, 240, 242, Regent-street; and 26 and 27, Argyle-street.

BABY LINEN.

A Layette for £20. Christening Robes, from 6s. 10s. to £5 5s. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

MORNING DRESSES, from 21s. each.

"Some of the prettiest Morning Dresses in the new style are to be seen at Mrs. Addley Bourne's, 37, Piccadilly. These dresses, or rather costumes, are very ladylike. They are made of pretty prints, brilliant or of delicate tints, some are handsomely trimmed with work; while Louis XIV. bows raise, or rather appear to raise, the cambray puff. These pretty dresses may be had from one guinea each—a dress ready to put on, and no long bills for trimming and the like. It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all Medicine-Dealers at 1s. 11d. per bottle."

INDIA FOULARD SILK ROBES, in

great variety, at ALBERT MARCHAUD'S, 87, Regent-street, W. All patterns post-free.

A DIRECT TRANSACTION between

Ladies and Manufacturer. Patterns and Goods sent free of charge. ALBERT MARCHAUD, 87, Regent-street, W.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING BANDS,

for use before and after Accouchement. Instruction for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANT, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ADVICE to MOTHERS.—Are you broken

up by your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Sold by all Medicine-Dealers at 1s. 11d. per bottle.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Fancy, Striped, Checked, and Plain SILKS, 25s. 6d. to 5 gu.—198 Regent-street. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Plain, Corded, and Figured BLACK SILKS, 25s. 6d. to 5 gu.—198 Regent-street. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Rich, Bright, Wide, and Durable BLACK SILKS, 25s. 6d. to 5 gu.—198 Regent-street. Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Important Notice.—JAPANESE SILKS, 1s. 9d. yard, at BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street. Now selling in great variety, at little more than half price. 50,000 yards best Japanese and Washing Silks, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 11d. per yard. Patterns free.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Plain, Frilled, and Embroidered Petticoats of every Description, 4s. 11d. to 21s.—198, Regent-st.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

The Prettiest Costumes in London. The best Variety. The most Ladylike. The most Economical Prices. New Show-rooms, 198, Regent-street.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

French Prints, Brilliant, Piques, &c., 3s. 11d. to 5s. 9d.—198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Fancy Dresses, Alpaca Sole. Seventy-nine different shades, 9s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.—198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Silk, Wool, and Washing Grenadines, 6s. 9d. to 21s.—198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

Organdy, Muslin, Jaconet, Mullins, 50,000 yards, 6d., worth 1s. 6d.—198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

White Flannels, Satinets, Cordes, &c., 6s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.—198, Regent-street.—Patterns free. BAKER and CRISP'S.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

The new white ground printed Arabesque Alpaca and Egyptian Camlets, 6s. 11d. to 15s. Full Dress.—Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

LADIES and their DRESSES.

REMANENTS, in bundles of 100 yards, for 50s., in lengths from four to ten yards each. All best materials. Well worth the attention of heads of families. Sent for Post-Office Order to BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

MOURNING! MOURNING! MOURNING!

Mourning Fiqs .. 12s. 6d.
Mourning Cashmeres .. 5s. 9d.
Mourning Percales .. 6s. 9d.
Mourning Mullins .. 5s. 11d.
Mourning Fabrics .. 8s. 9d.
Mourning Grenadines .. 12s. 6d.
Mourning Silks .. 35s. 6d.
Mourning Japanese .. 25s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.—Patterns free.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

Sample pair for 2 extra stamps. The best Alpaca Kid, 1s. 6d. pair; or 6s. 6d. half dozen. The Best Grenadine Kid, 2s.; or 10s. 6d. half dozen. The Best Paris Kid, 2s. 11d.; or 17s. 6d. half dozen. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE.

THE SILENT SEWING-MACHINE SENT ON APPROVAL FOR TRIAL. CARRIAGE-PAID. Return—no or Deposit required. Machines of other Makers taken in exchange at their market value. Illustrated Book, with particulars, free.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.

135, REGENT-STREET; and 150, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

THE "SINGER"

NEW FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES Sew the "Lock" and "Overlock" and the new "Embroidery-Stitch." Work by Hand and Treadle, and in Portable Case for Travelling.

THE "SINGER"

SEWING-MACHINES are World-Renowned as the best system, and the most complete, with new improvements. Illustrated Price-List sent post-free. Branch Offices or Local Agents in every Town. Chief Office in the United Kingdom, 147, Cheapside, London, E.C.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT

SEWING-MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES. SEWING-MACHINES FOR TAILORS. SEWING-MACHINES FOR BOOTMAKERS. SEWING-MACHINES FOR SHIRT AND MANTLE MAKERS. WAX-THREAD MACHINES FOR SADDLERS. BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES FOR CLOTH AND LINEN. ALL LOCK-STITCH, work alike on both sides. TWO-THREAD MACHINES on Table complete, 70s. Catalogues and samples post-free. W. F. Thomas and Co., the original Patentees, 1 and 2, Cheapside; Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 54, Union-passages, Birmingham. Agents Wanted.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

MACNIVEN and CAMERON'S RENOWNED PENS. Waverley Pen, 6d. and 1s. per box. Owl Pen, 6d. and 1s. per box. PRICKWICK PEN, 6d. and 1s. per box. Waverley Barrell Pen, 1s. 6d. per box. "We recommend these pens as the best that can be used."—London Scotsman.

Agents, MILLINGTON and HUTTON, London.

2538 AGENTS sell HORNIMAN'S TEA

(Chemists, &c., in every town, and Confectioners in London). This Tea is uniformly strong, and moderate in price. Genuine packets are signed by W. A. J. Horniman & Co.

BREAKFAST.—EPSS'S COCOA.

Grateful and Comforting.—The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Eppe attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist." Prepared solely by JAMES EPPE and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Sold by the Trade in all parts, in 1lb., 1lb., and 1lb., packets, tin-lined and labelled.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY, DUBLIN

EXHIBITION, 1863. This celebrated Old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at the retail house in London; by the agents in the principal towns of England; or wholesale, at 4, Great Windmill-street, London, W.—Observe the red seal, pink label, and branded cork, "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

RIMMEL'S ORIENTAL ASPERSOR, for

sprinkling Scented Waters, 1s. 6d. Rimmel's New Perfumes, Rhing-ling, Nouvelle and Marquise, 2s. 6d. each.—R. Rimmel, Perfumer, 56, Strand; 129, Regent-st.; and 24, Cornhill, London.

CROQUET (PARKINS and GOTTO'S), of

the best seasoned woods, at 15s., 18s., 21s., 24s., 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s., with book of rules. The 24s. set is full size, strong, and useful. No better can be made than the 60s. club set. All Croquet sent carriage-paid to any railway station in England on receipt of a P.O. order.—Parkins and Gotto, 28, Oxford-st., London.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

No. 50, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W. Established 1866.

Invested Capital, £1,773,032. Annual Income, £233,667. Bonuses Declared, £1,780,651. Claims paid since the Establishment of the Office, £4,312,002.

The Profits, subject to a trifling deduction, are divided among the insured.

Out of £264,343, the amount of profit upon the recent division, the sum of £256,033 was allotted among the various Policies entitled to Bonus.

The Provident is thus shown to be a most successful Mutual Office, with the additional security afforded to the public by a Subscribed Capital of a Quarter of a Million, coupled with that supervision of its affairs which can only be given by a body of Shareholders, and which the almost daily exposure of the abuses of Life Insurance shows to be especially called for.

Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus Additions.
4,718	1823	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
5,333	1825	38 16 8	5000	11,558 9 2
5,744	1825	125 16 8	4000	2,182 11 8
5,915	1826	18 8 4	500	8,883 5 4
5,791	1829	40 1 8	1000	1,063 19 7
8,403	1834	38 19 8	1000	1,806 11 10
10,606	1841	31 16 8	500	896 6 2
11,102	1842	59 1 8	1000	1,690 17 4
12,354	1845	22 13 4	500	732 11 8

The Forms of Proposal for Insurance are prepared with a view to giving the life proposed the least possible trouble. Insurances may be effected in any part of the kingdom by a letter addressed to the Secretary, No. 50, Regent-street, London, W.

BROWN and POLSON'S